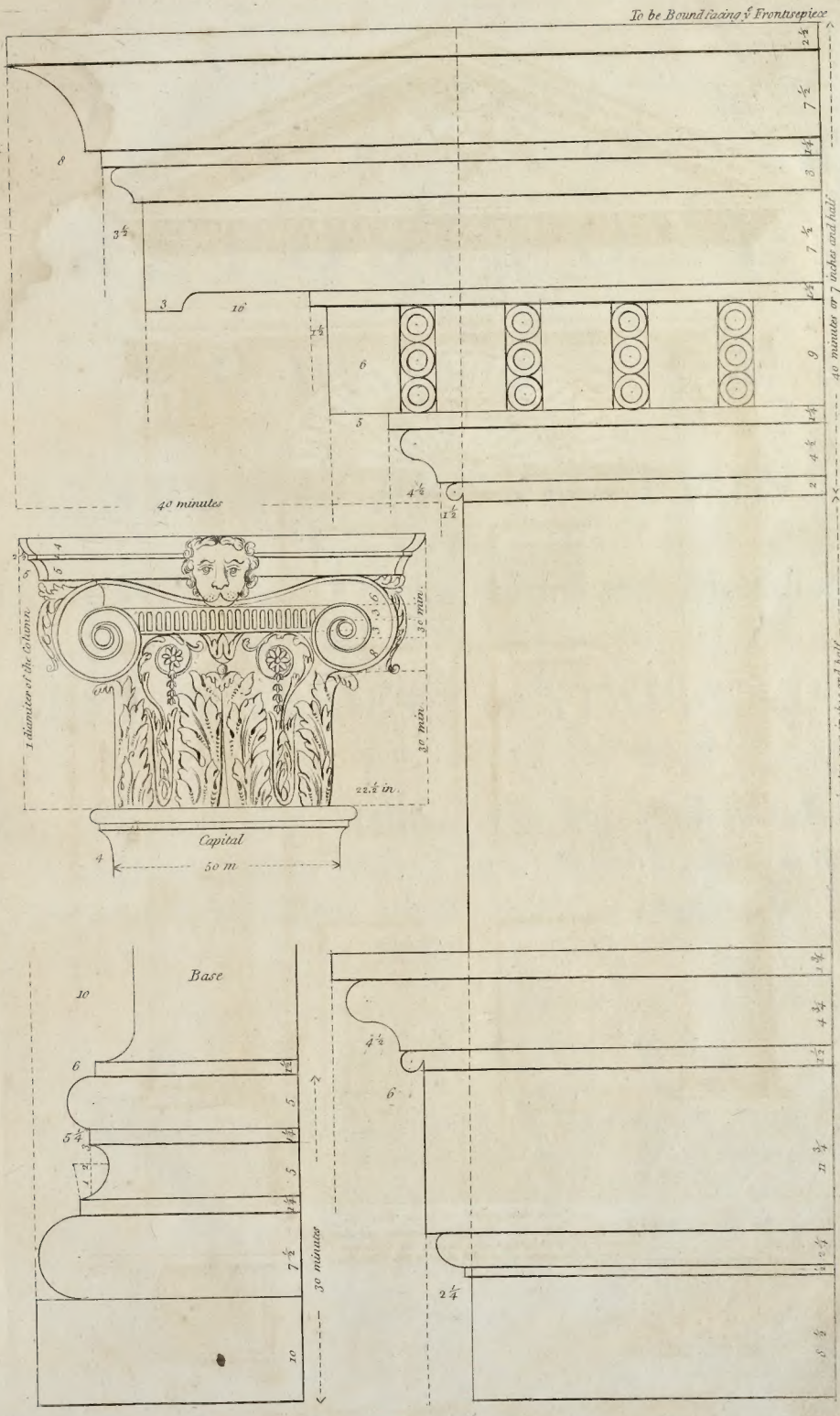
Frontispiece

London, Published May 18. 1778, by I. Taylor in Holborn, near Chancery Lane and W. Pain.

A

To be Bound facing ye Frontispiece



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THE

CARPENTER'S AND JOINER'S REPOSITORY:

OR,

A NEW SYSTEM

OF

LINES AND PROPORTIONS

FOR

Doors, Windows, Chimnies, Cornices & Mouldings,
For Finiſhing of Rooms, &c. &c.

A GREAT VARIETY OF STAIR-CASES,
On a Plan entirely New, and eaſy to be underſtood.

Circular Circular Soffits, ſlewing and winding,
in ſtraight and circular Walls, Groins, Angle Brackets, circular and elliptical Sky-Lights; and the Method of Squaring and Preparing their circular Bars, Shop Fronts, &c.

By W. PAIN, Joiner.

ENGRAVED ON SIXTY-NINE COPPER-PLATES.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR;
And Sold by I. Taylor, at the Bible and Crown, in *Holborn*, near *Chancery-Lane*.

MDCCLXXVIII.

THE

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BY having the Magnitude of a Room, to know what Light is ſufficient for the ſame, with the Proportions ſuitable thereto,

R U L E

Let the Dimenſions of the Room be given, *viz.* the Length, Breadth and Height. Multiply the Length and Breadth of the Room together, and that Product by the Height; the Square Root of which is the Quantity of Light required.

E X A M P L E.

Suppoſe a Room be 24 Feet long, 16 Feet broad, and 14 Feet high, how much Light will be proper? The Length and Breadth multiplied together is 384 Feet, and that Sum multiplied by the Height (14 Feet), is 5376 Feet, whoſe Square Root is 73 Feet 3 Inches, which is the Light required; ſo if you divide the Square Root 73 by 3, the Quotient will be 24 Feet 5 Inches; therefore the Room will have three Windows, each Window containing 24 Feet 5 Inches; each of which will be 7 Feet high, and 3 Feet 6 Inches wide.

Again, Suppoſe a Room be 36 Feet by 24 Feet, and the Height 17 Feet; theſe multiplied together make 864 Feet, which Product, multiplied by the Height 17, is 14688, whoſe Square Root is 157; therefore that Room will have four Windows, each containing 39 Feet 3 Inches; each Window will be 9 Feet 3 Inches high, and 4 Feet 3 Inches wide.

N. B. This Rule is univerſal for all Rooms whatever.

(To face PLATE I.)

PLATE I. is a Deſign for a Door-way. The Width of Doors are from 2 Feet 10 Inches to 4 Feet wide, according as the Building will admit. The Width of the Architrave to Doors may be one ſeventh or one eighth Part of the Width of the Door; that is, divide the Width of the Door into ſeven Parts and give one to the Architrave, or into eight Parts and give one to the Architrave; then divide that ſeventh or eighth Part into as many Parts as figured to the Architrave you make uſe of, and diſpoſe them Parts to the Faces and Mouldings as they are figured on the Plate in Height and Projection. The Pilaſters and Truſſes on each Side are in Width two thirds of the Architrave's Width. The Height and Projection of the Truſſes are figured on the Plate. The Height of the Frize to be equal to the Width of the Architrave. The Height of Cornices to Doors equal to Width of Architrave, and that Height to be divided into as many Parts as figured to the Cornices you intend to make uſe of, and them Parts given to the Mouldings in Height and Projection as figured on the Cornices.

Note. If ſingle Mouldings are uſed to Doors and Windows in Stead of ſingle or double face Architrave (ſuch as in PLATE LIV.) full Size, they may be one third of the Architrave Width.

PLATE I. III. and V. are Deſigns for Doors, whoſe Width may be from 2 Feet 10 Inches to 4 Feet, and the Height from 6 Feet 6 Inches to 8 Feet high. The Architrave, Frize and Cornices, all take their Meaſures from the Doors, as above directed. The Dentil is in Width two thirds of the Height. The Space between is one half the Width always.

PLATE X. is a Deſign for a Door-way with open Pilaſters. Each Side the Architrave thoſe Pilaſters are in Width one ſeventh or one eighth Part of the Door. The Frize and Cornice equal to Architrave. Divide the Width of the Pilaſter into ſixteen Parts, give one and half to the Fillet, one and half to the Moulding, and ten to the Ground for the Ornament; give two of thoſe Parts to the Aſtragal, that is one and half to the Round and one half to the Fillet. The Height of the Bell of the Cap, from the Aſtragal to the Abacus, is equal to the Width of Pilaſter. The Projection of the Cap is equal to ſix of thoſe Parts. The Projection of the Baſe is equal to three and half of thoſe Parts.

PLATE II. IV. and VI. to PLATE XIII. are Deſigns of Architraves, Frizes and Cornices for Doors, to a large Scale, figured for Practice.

Note. Any of the above Cornices may be uſed to Rooms, Chimnies, &c. by giving them the principal Meaſures for that Purpoſe; as for Rooms, divide the Height as figured on the Plates, and ſo many Feet as the Room is in Height give ſo many half Inches to the Height of the Cornices, or ſo many five eighths; which will be, to twelve Feet high, ſeven Inches and half at five eighths to a Foot, &c. and to Chimnies give the Height of Cornice two thirds or three fourths of the Architrave.

Plate I.

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(To face PLATE I.)

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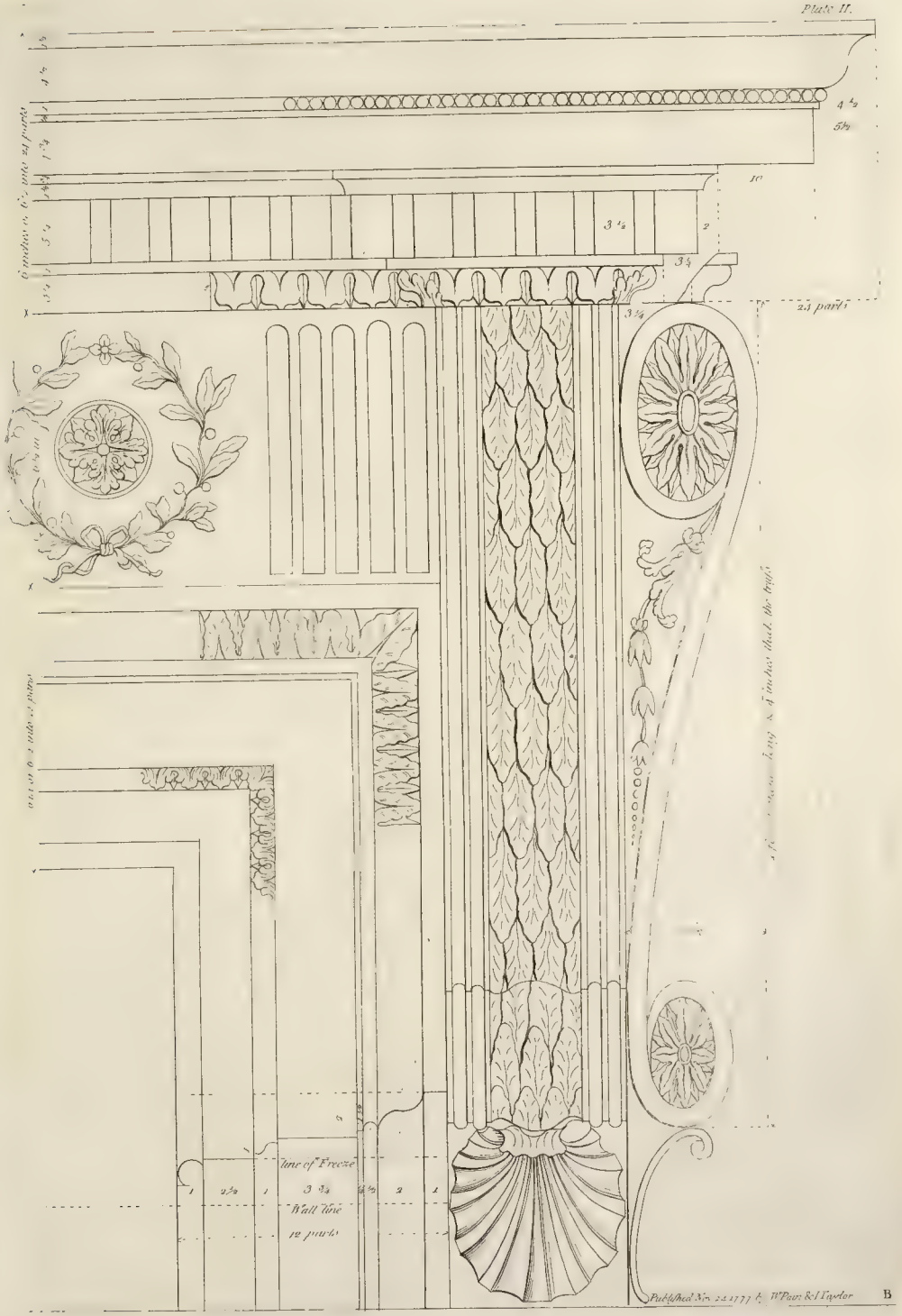
Plate I.

Published Nov. 24 1777 by W Pain & I Taylor.

Plate II.



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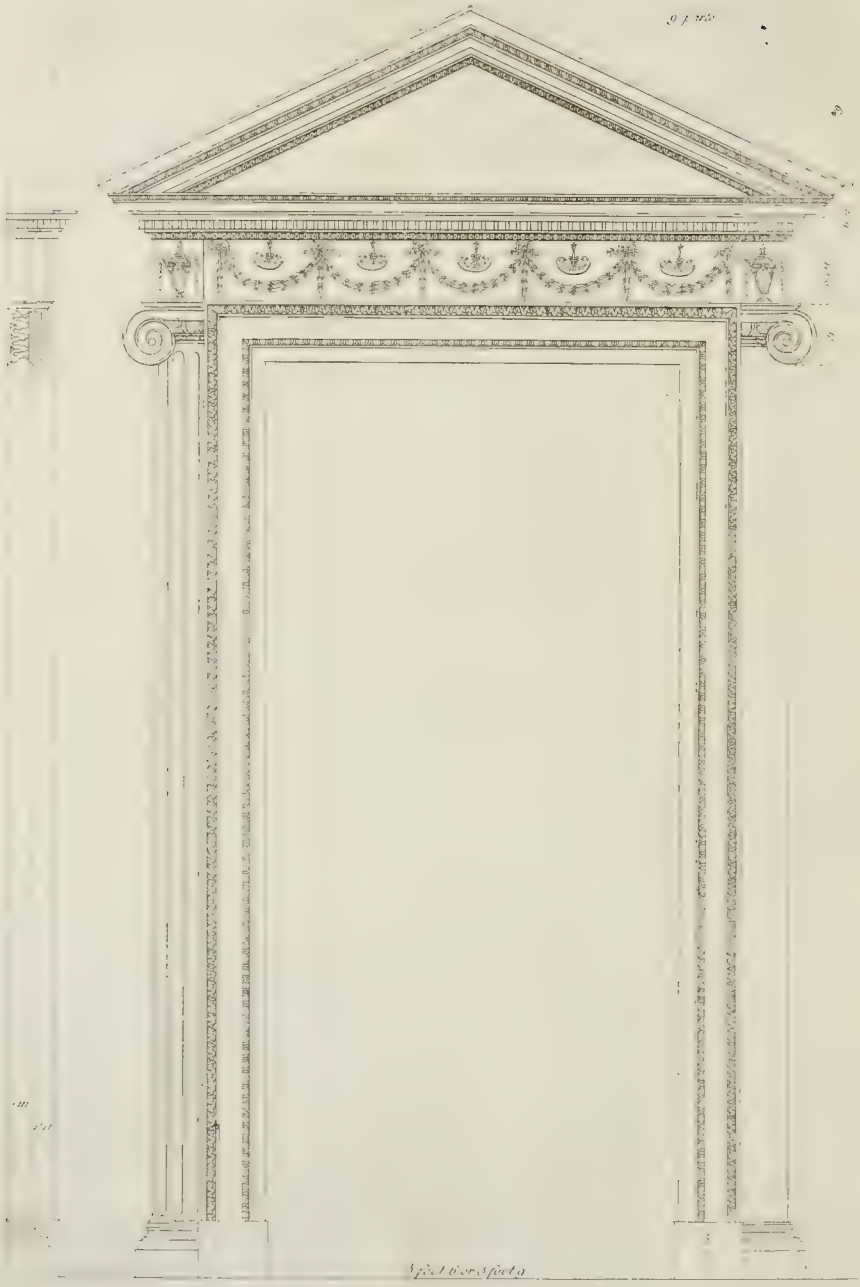

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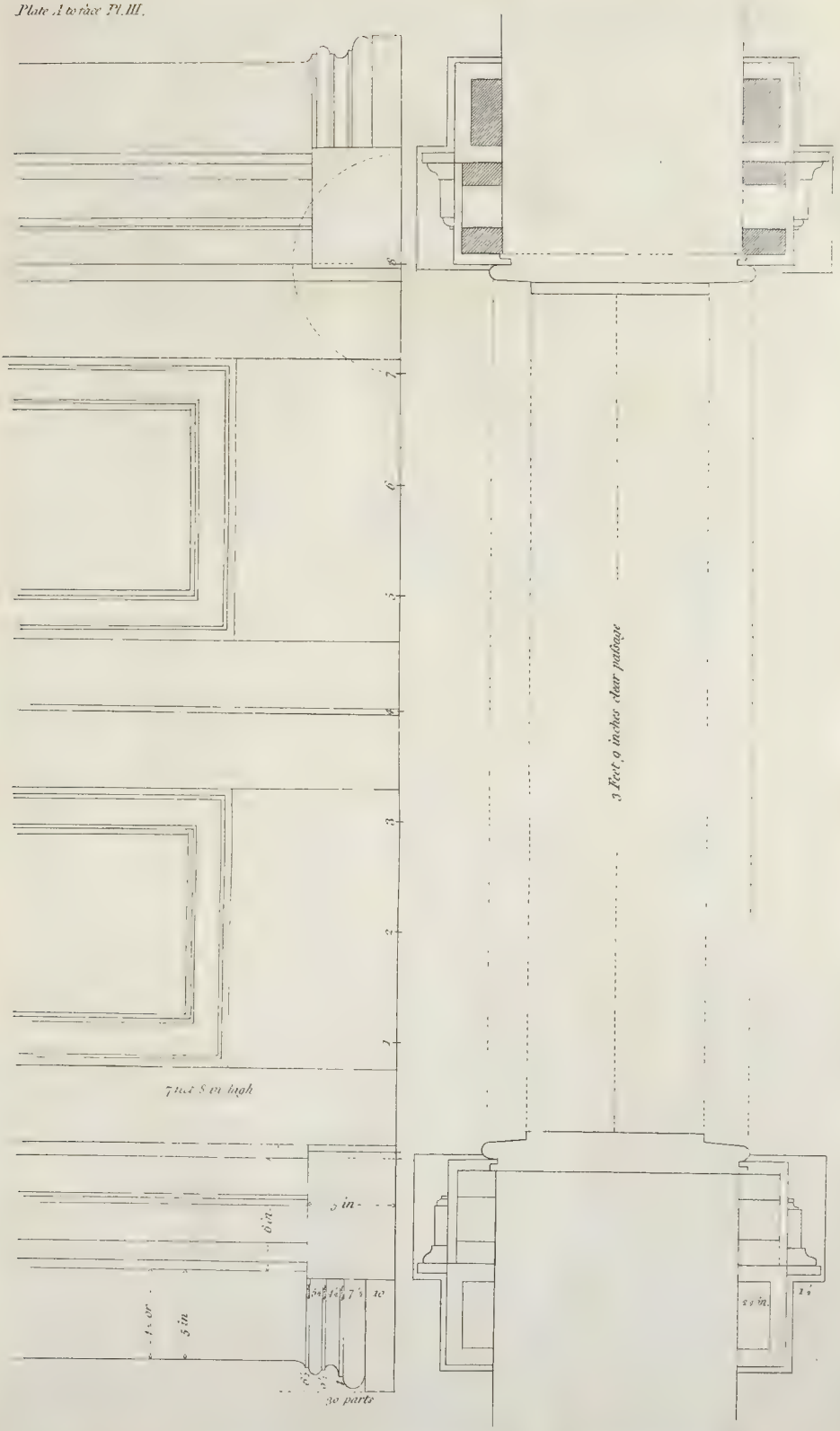
Plate A to face Pl. III.



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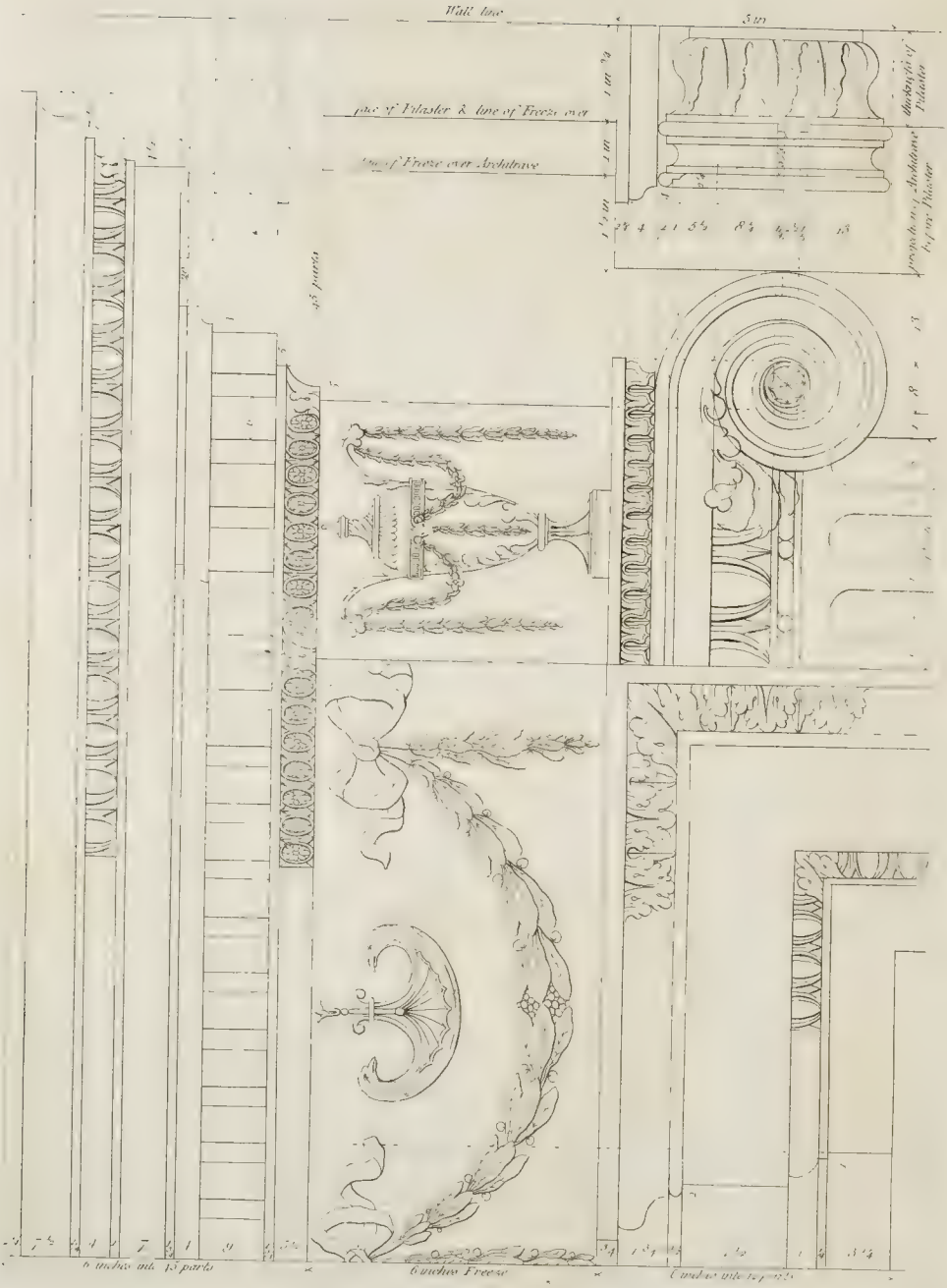

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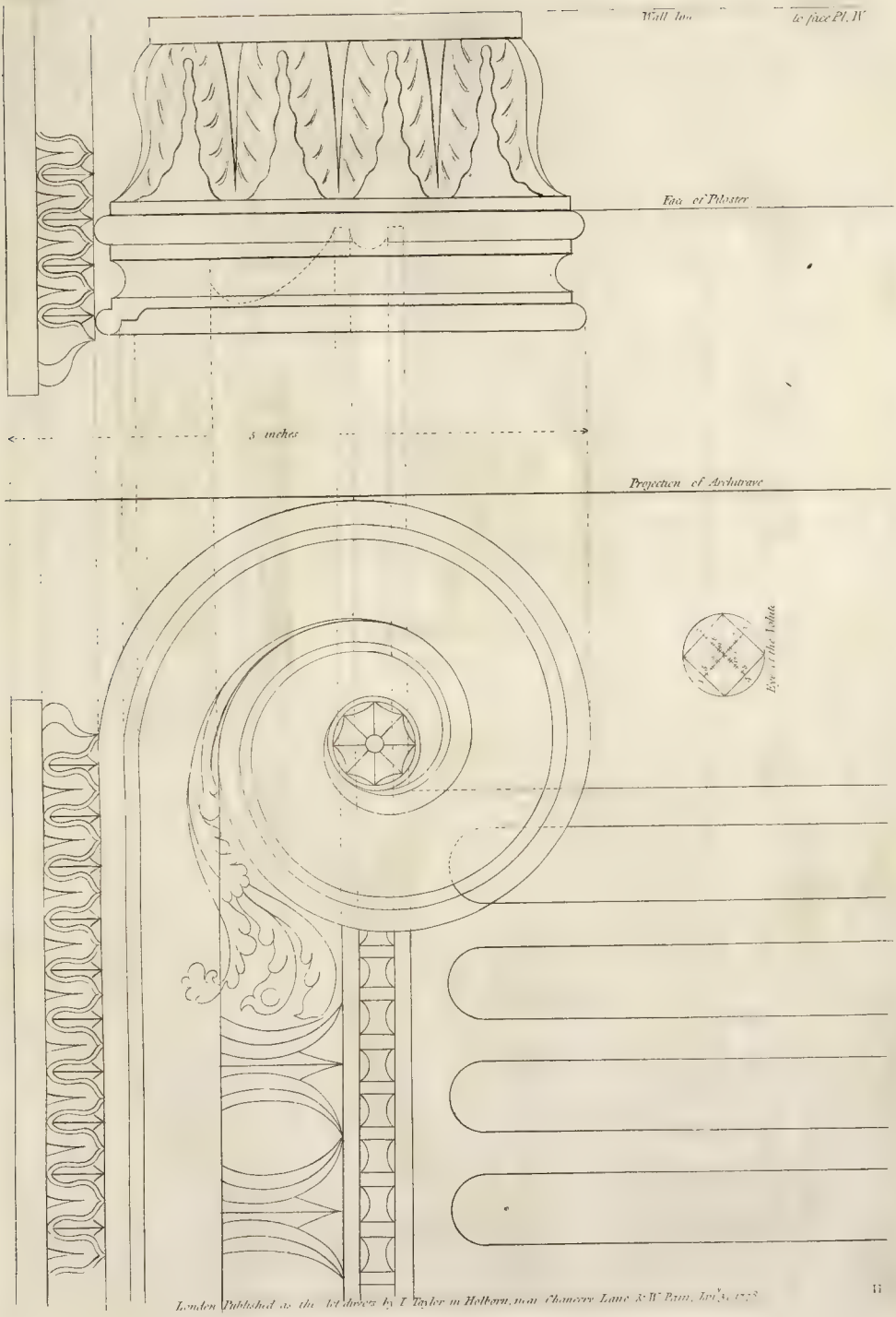
Plate B

to face Pl. IV



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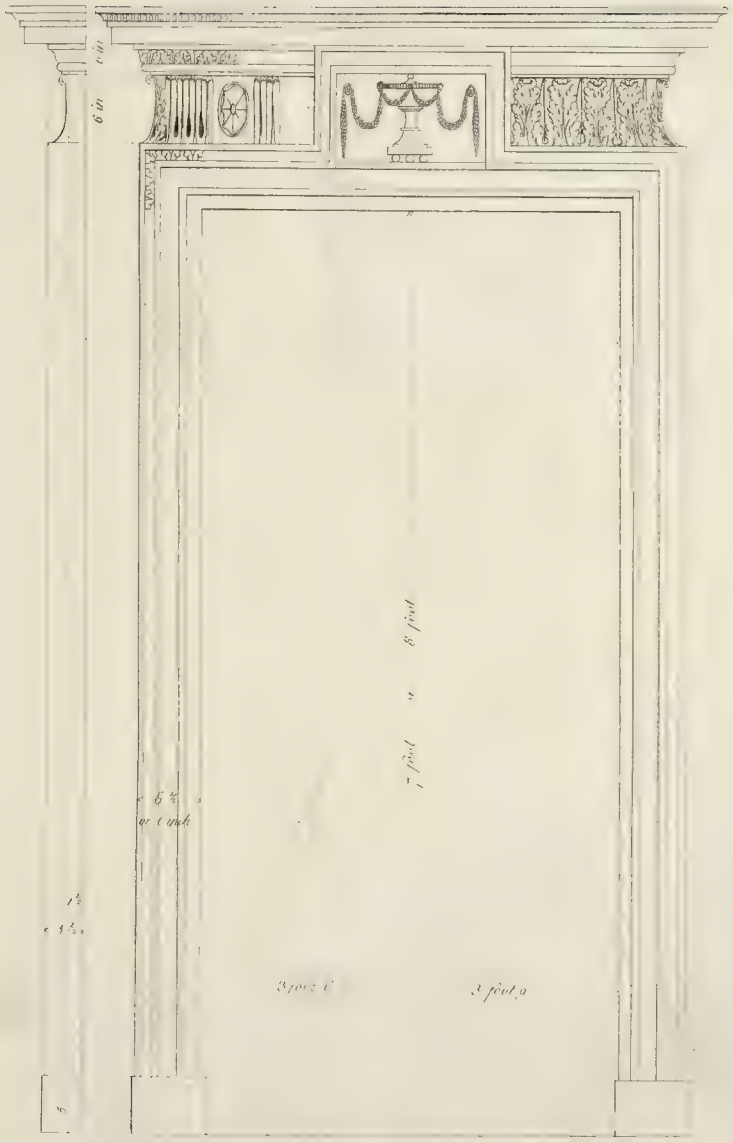

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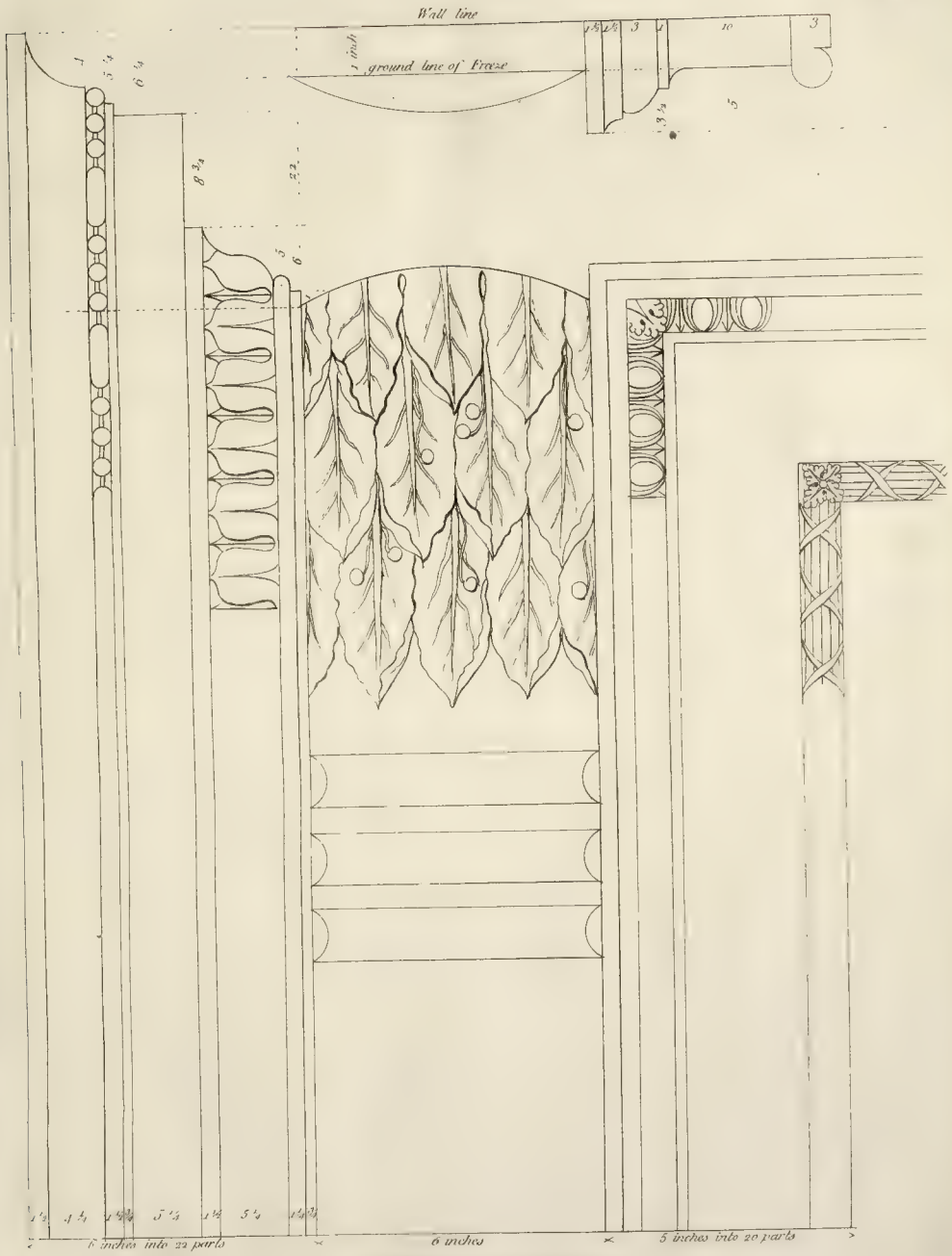

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Plate VII.

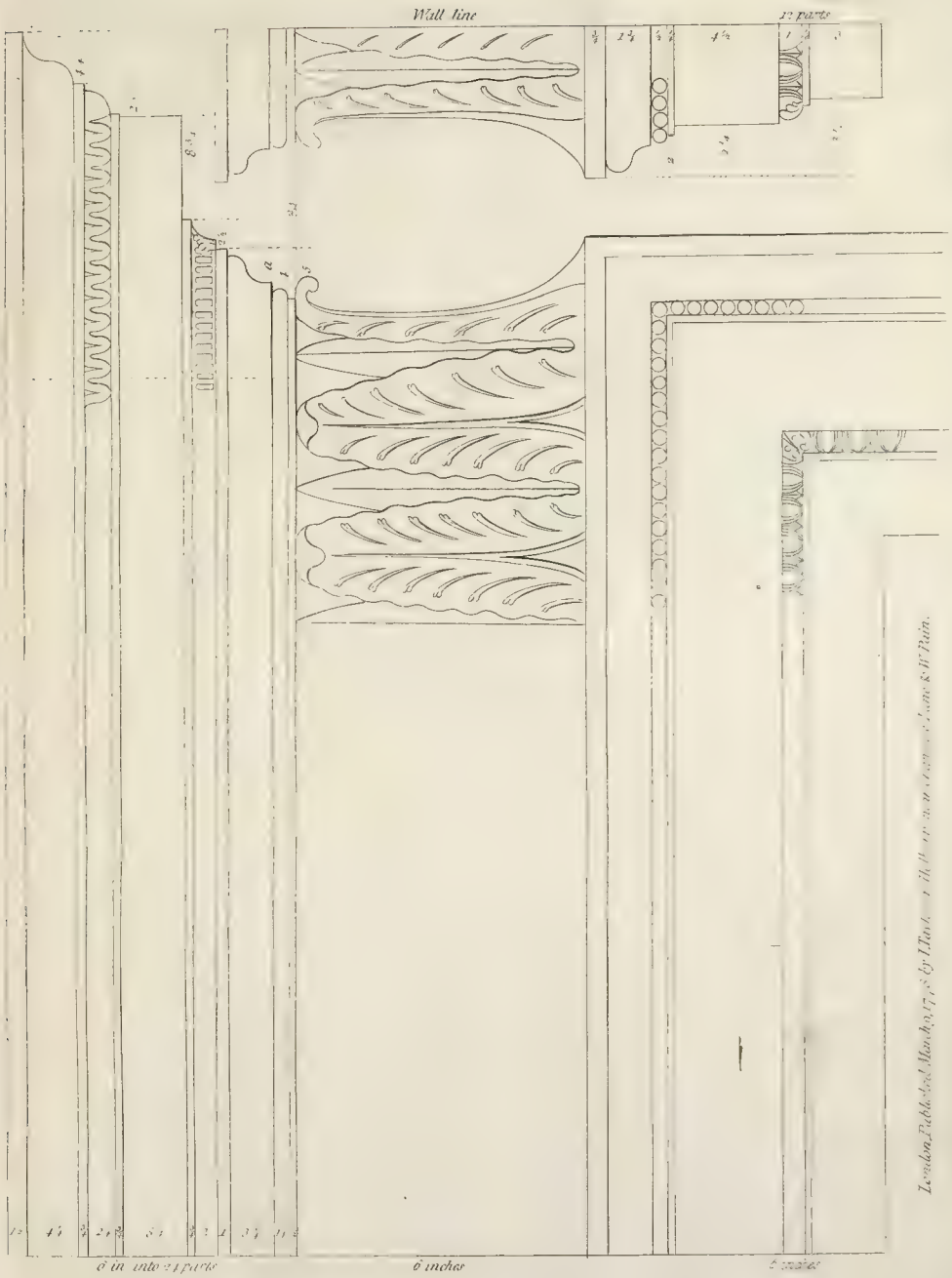

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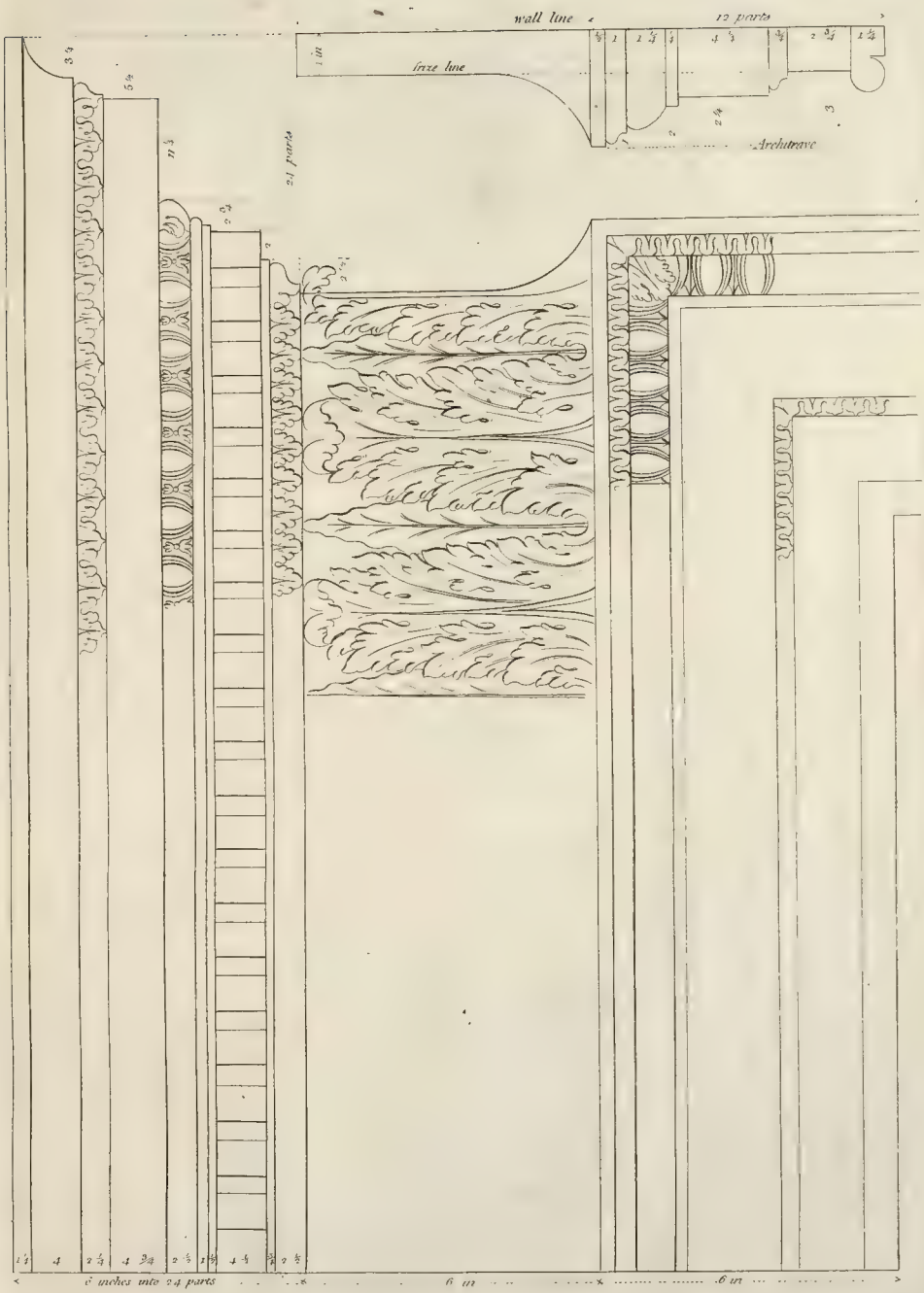
Plate VIII



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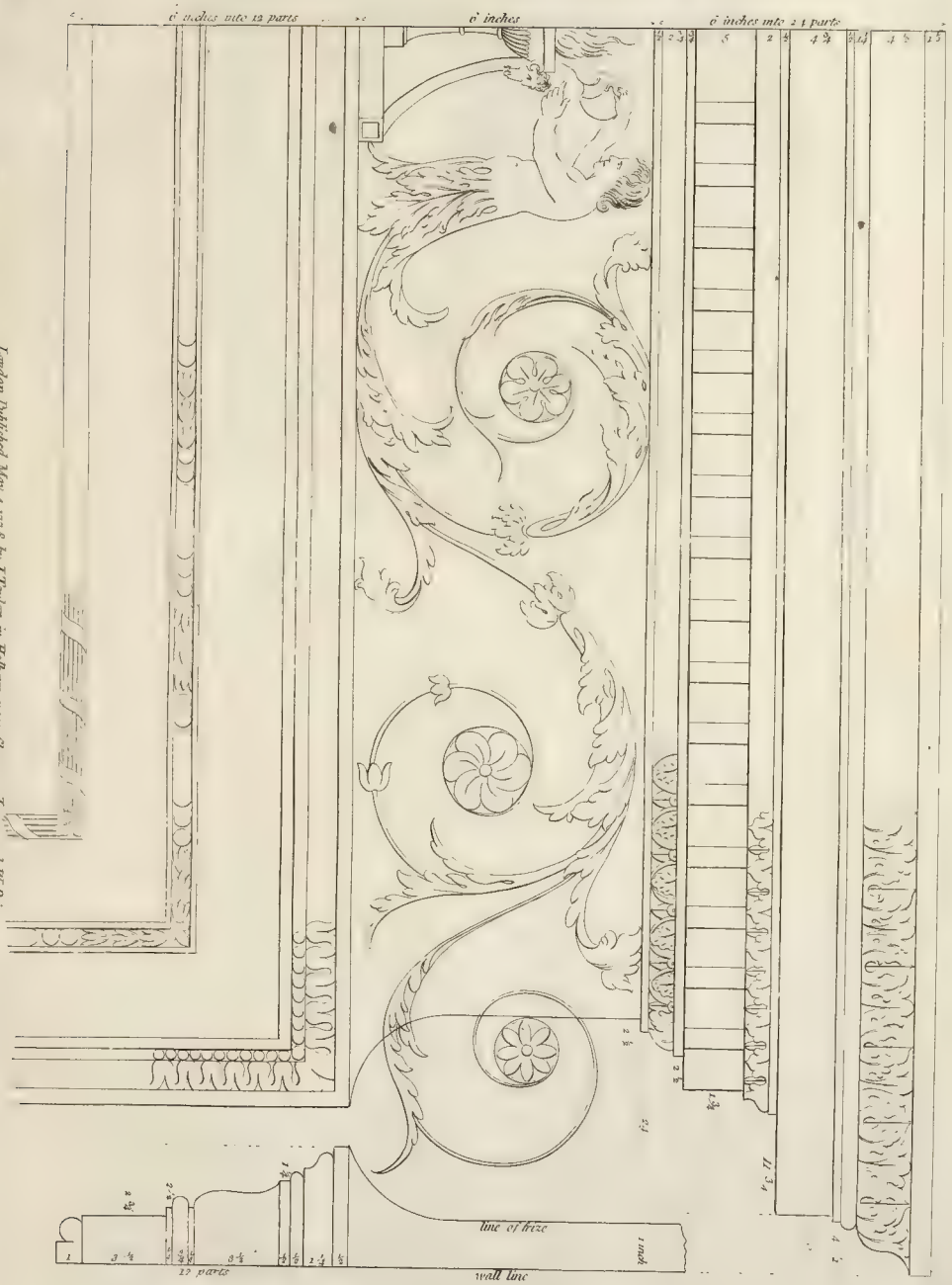

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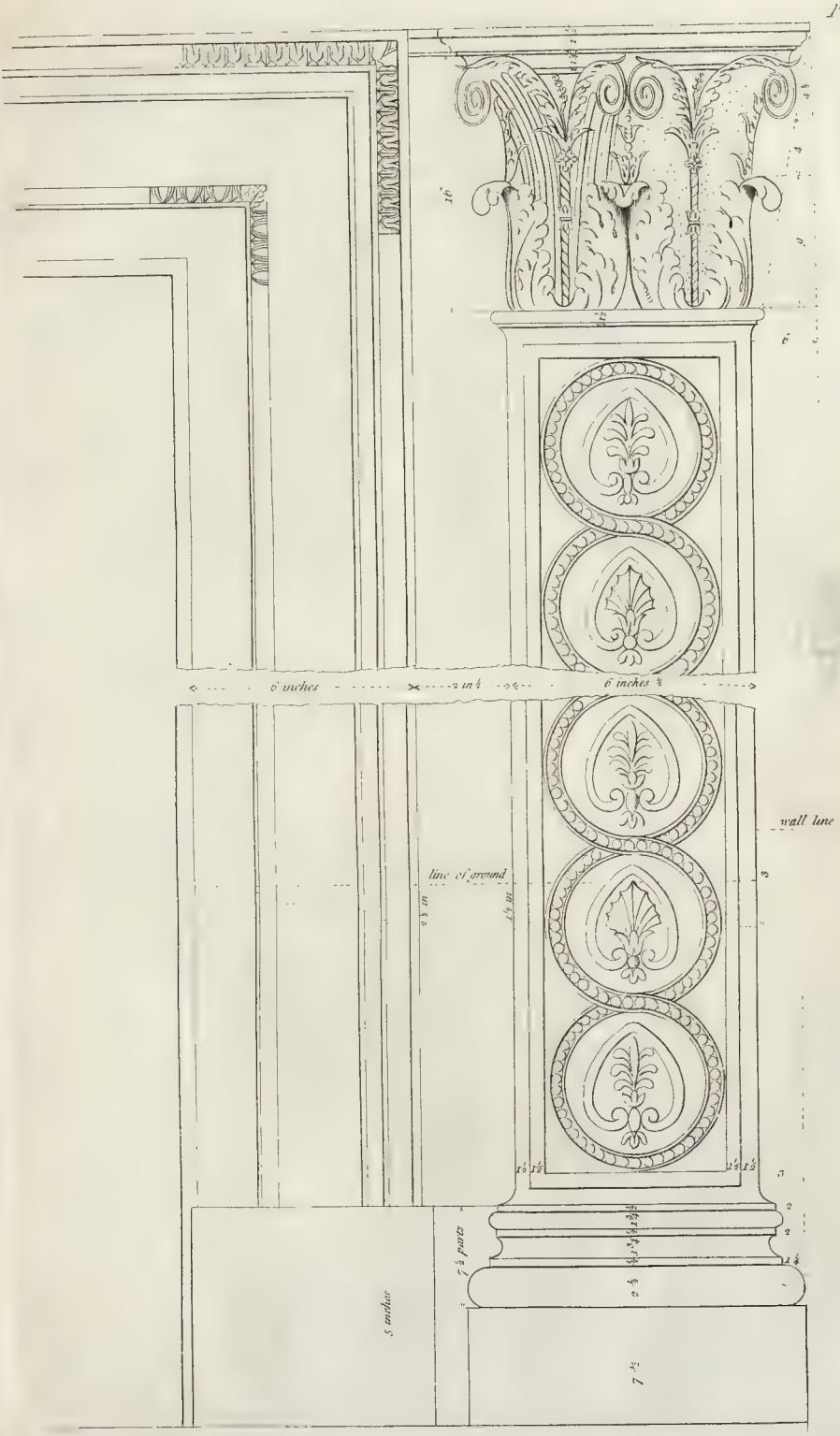

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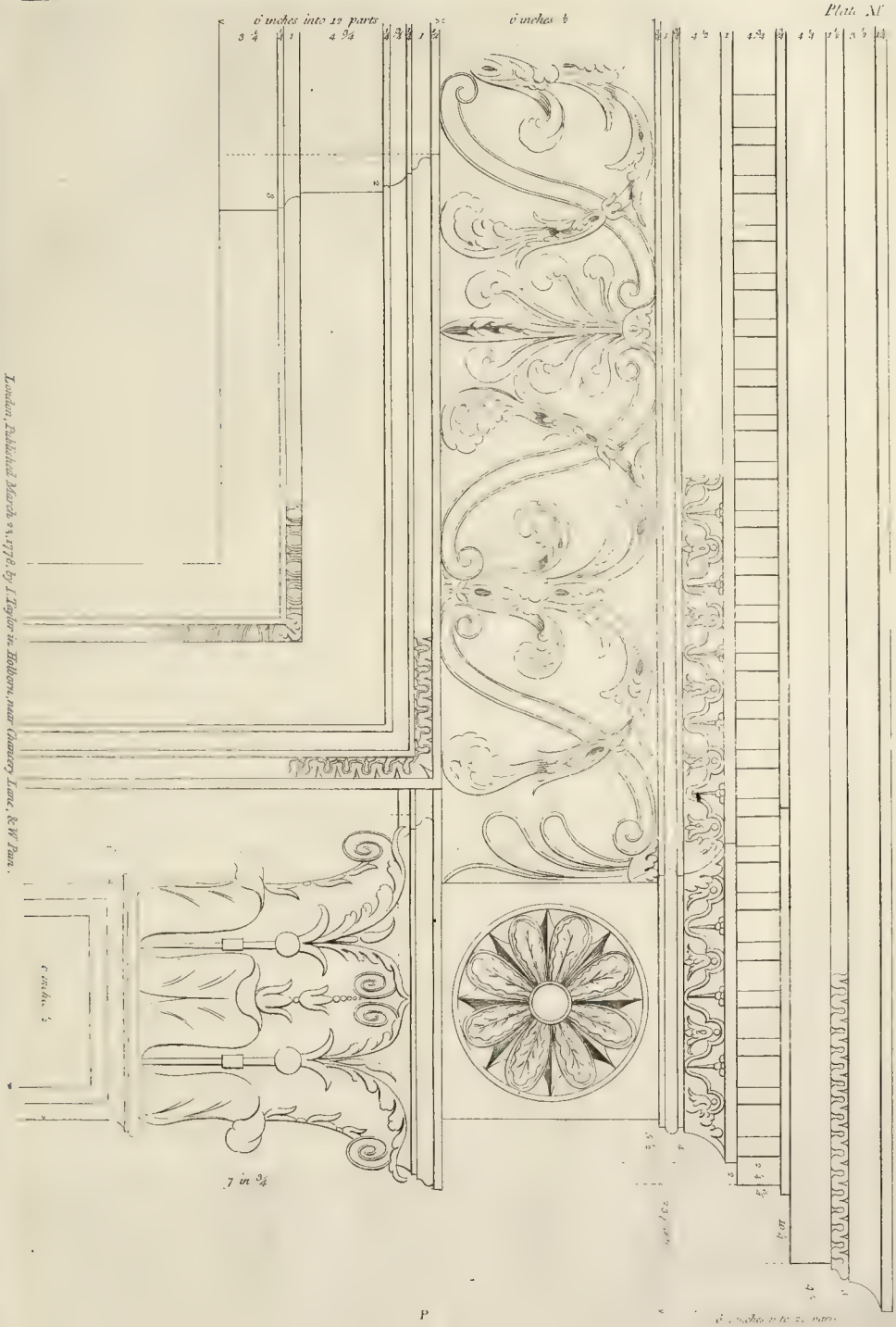

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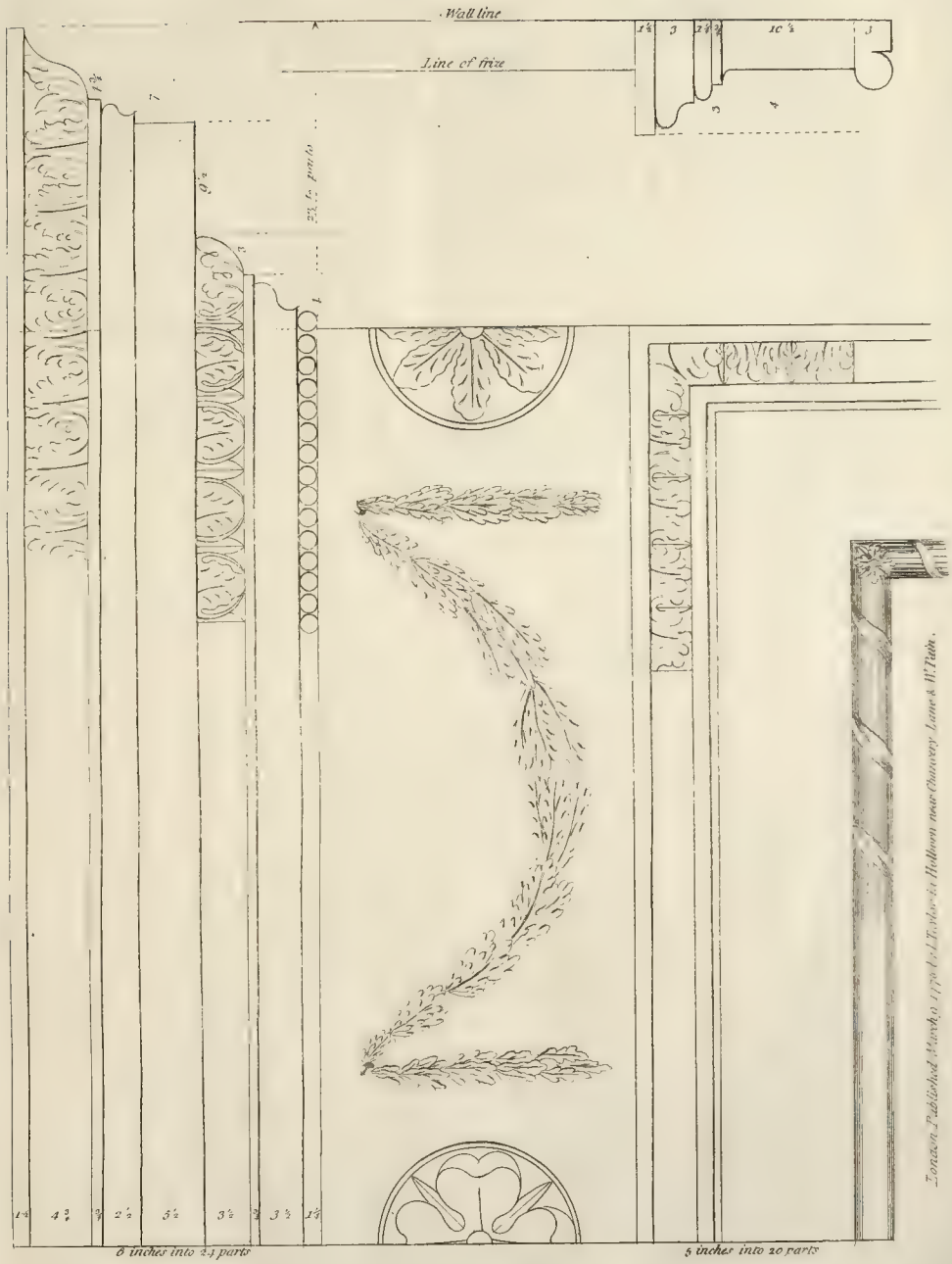

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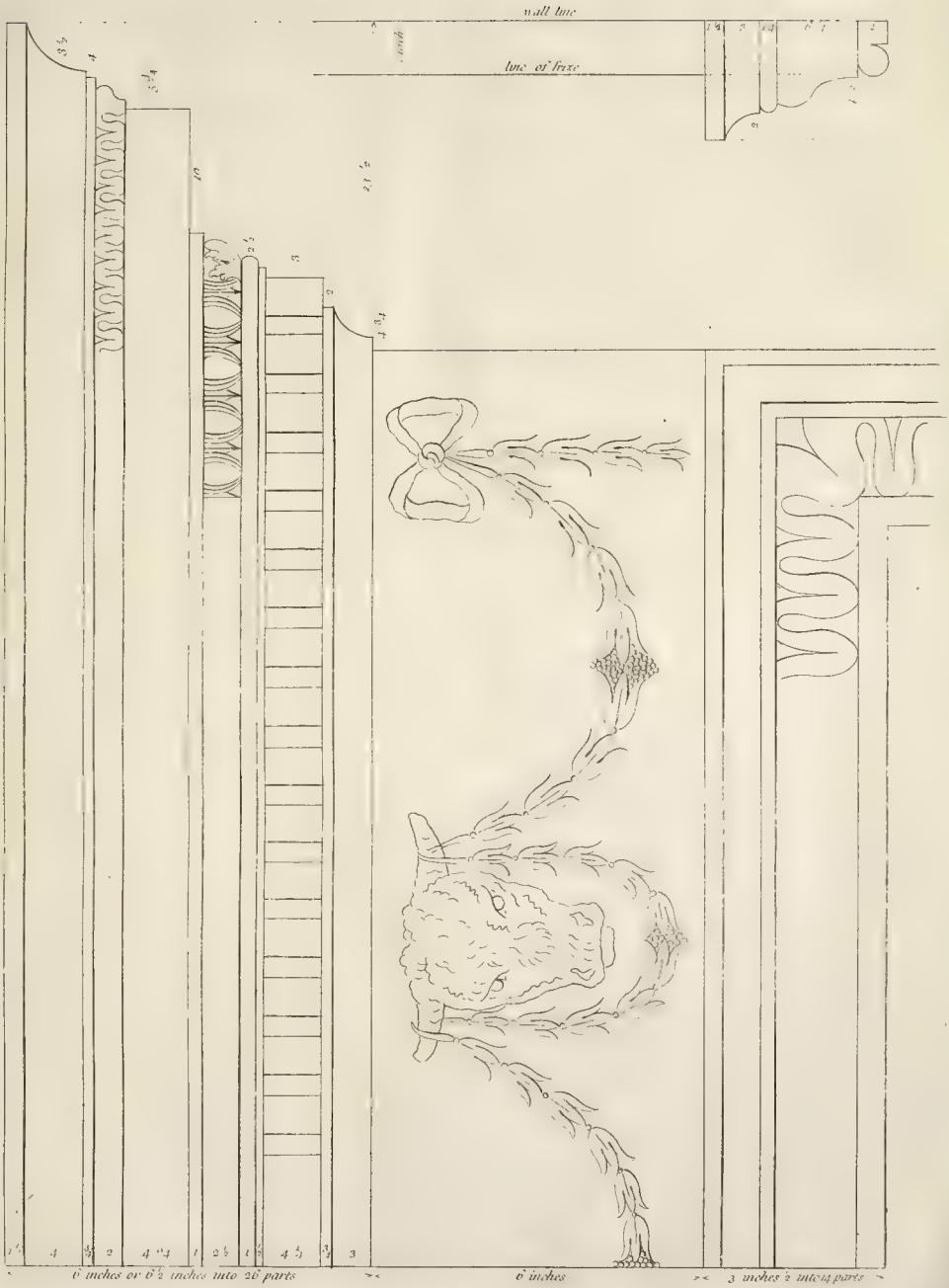

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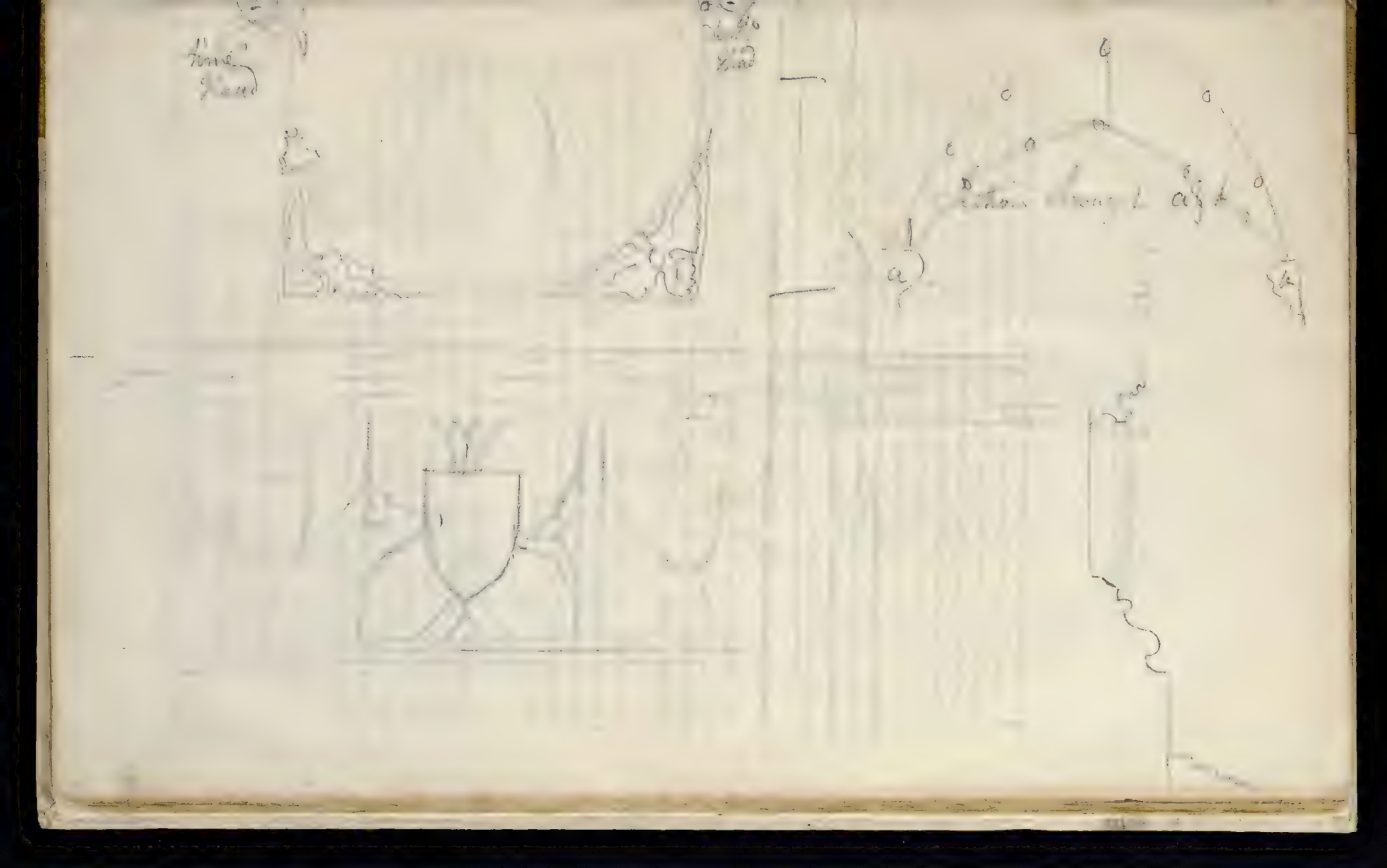


(To face PLATE XIV.)

TO proportion Cornices for Rooms or any Place required, ſo many Feet as the Room is in Height, or the Place where the Cornice is to be uſed, give as many half Inches to the Height of the Cornice as Feet in the whole Height; and, ſuppoſing the Height to be fourteen Feet, the Cornice will be ſeven Inches. Again, ſuppoſe five eighths of an Inch be given to every Foot, the Cornice will then be eight Inches three quarters in Height, and that Height to be divided into as many Parts as in the Cornice you make uſe of, and them Parts given to the Moulding, as figured in Height and Projection. The Frize may be equal to the Height of the Cornice, except required for any particular Ornament, then it may be one fourth Part more than the Cornice; that is, the Cornice is divided into four Parts, and give five of thoſe Parts to the Frize. The Necking Mould under the Frize, may be one fourth Part of the Frize. The Dentil in Front is two thirds of the Height, and the Interval is one Half of the Width always.

From PLATE XIV. to XXI. are Cornices for Rooms or any Place required.

Note. Theſe Cornices may be uſed to Door Caps, Chimney Caps, &c. Suppoſe to Door Caps, Give them equal to the Architrave, as directed in Page 1; if for Chimney Caps, give their Height two thirds or three fourths of the Architrave, and divide that in as many Parts as figured in the Cornices, and give them to the Mouldings in Height and Projection.

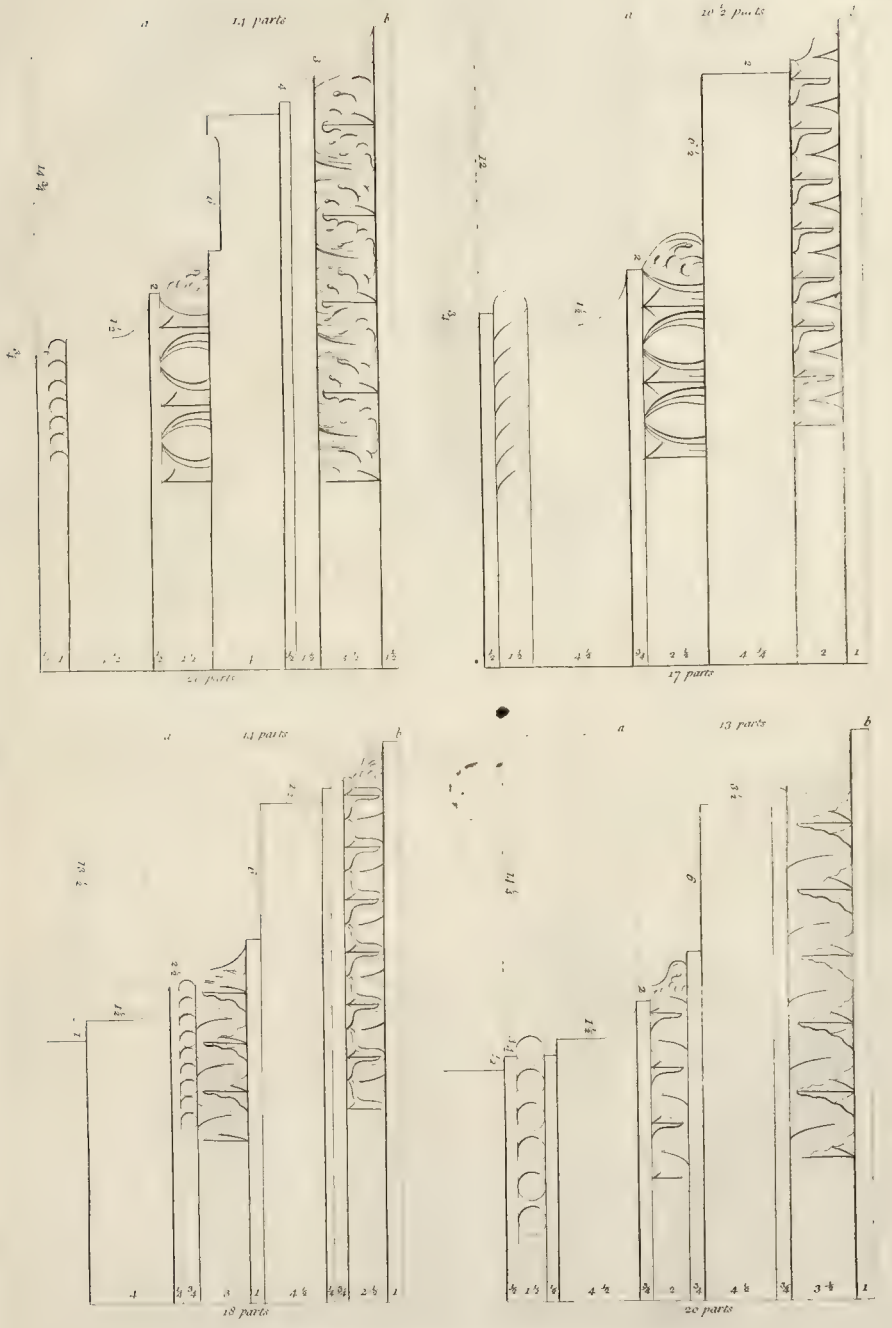
PLATE XXII. to PLATE XXVII. Deſigns for Impoſt Mouldings at the Springing of Arches, ditto Baſe and Sur-baſe, Corners for Door Pannels, Shutters, &c. To proportion Impoſt for Arches, divide the Height from the Floor to the Spring of the Arch into eighteen Parts, give one of them Parts to the Height of the Impoſt, including the Necking; which Height is to be divided into as many Parts as figured in the Impoſt you make Uſe of, and them Parts given to the Moulding in Height and Projection as they are figured.

PLATE XXIV. Baſe and Sur-baſe for the Pedeſtal Parts of Rooms. Divide the Height from the Floor to the Top of the Sur-baſe into eight equal Parts, one of them Parts is the Height of the Sur-baſe. The Height of the Baſe Moulding one half of one eighth, or two thirds of one eighth. The Height of the Plinth equal to one eighth and one fourth of one eighth. If the Baſe Moulding have only two Members, give it one half of one eighth; if larger give two thirds. The Height of Sur-baſe from 2 Feet 6 Inches to 2 Feet 10 Inches, not more. Divide the Height for the Mouldings as figured, and give the Parts in Height and Projection as figured on the Plate.

PLATE XXV. Baſe and Sur-baſe, full Size.

PLATE XXVI. Sur-baſe and Architrave Mouldings, figured for Practice.

PLATE XXVII. Corners for Door Pannels, Shutters, &c. full Size.



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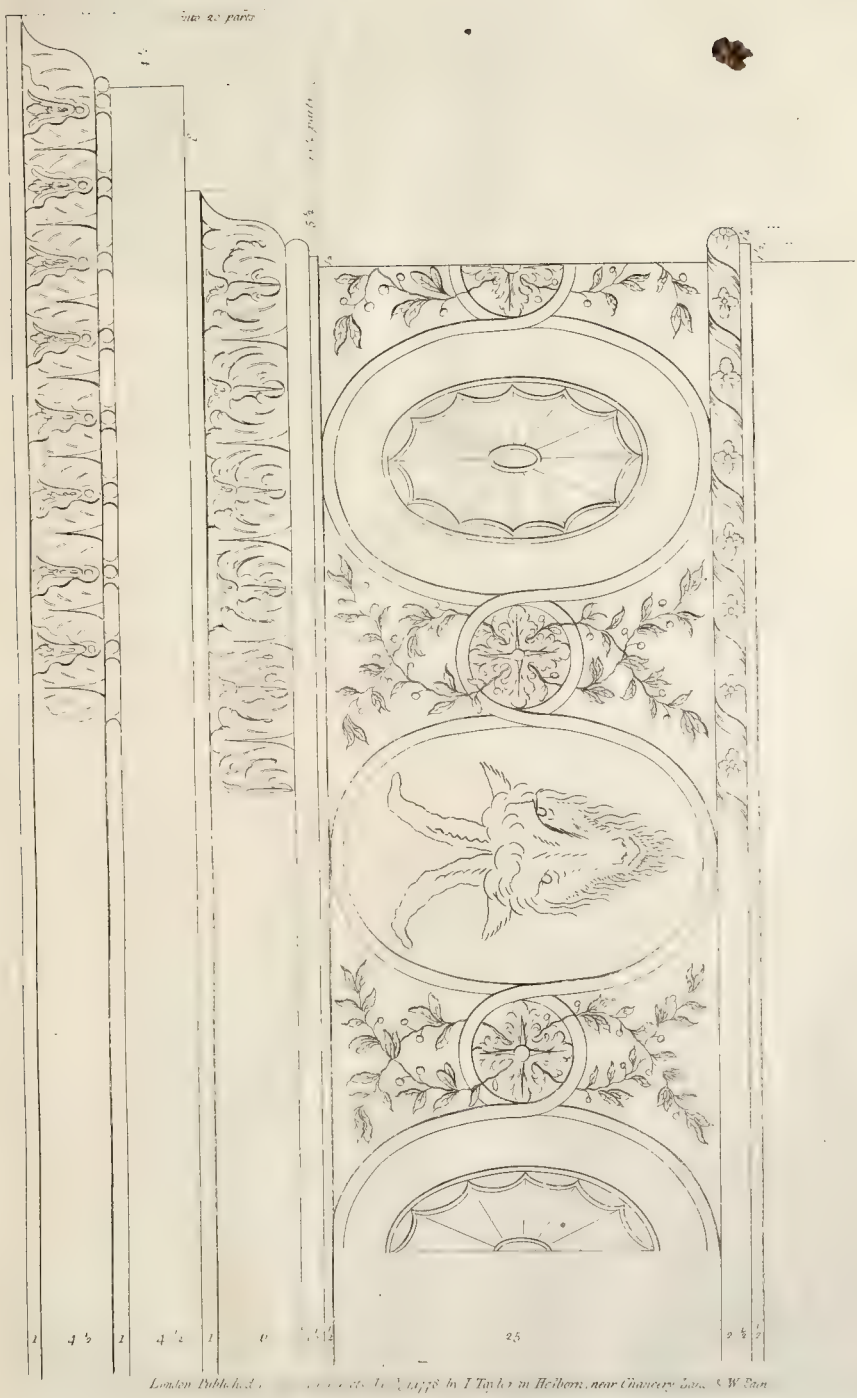

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Plate VIII

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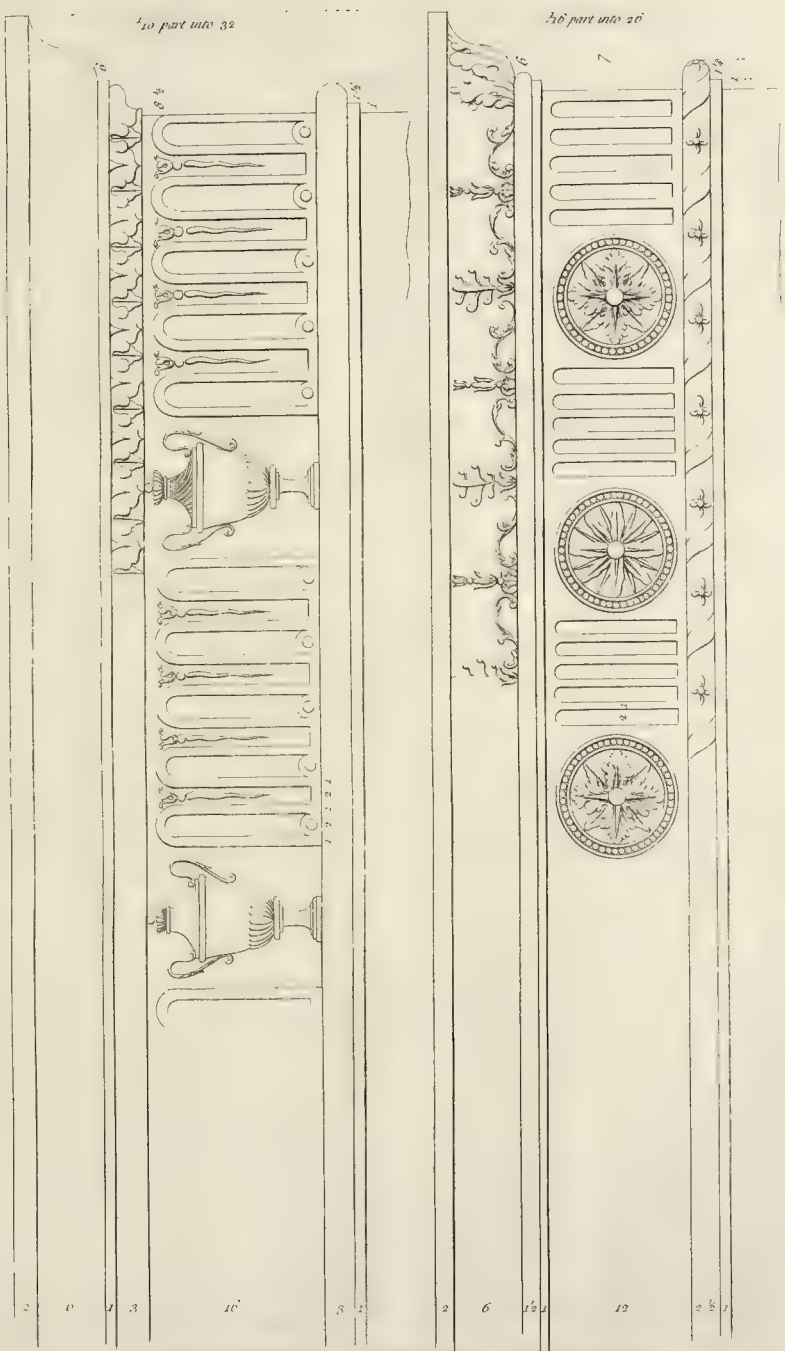

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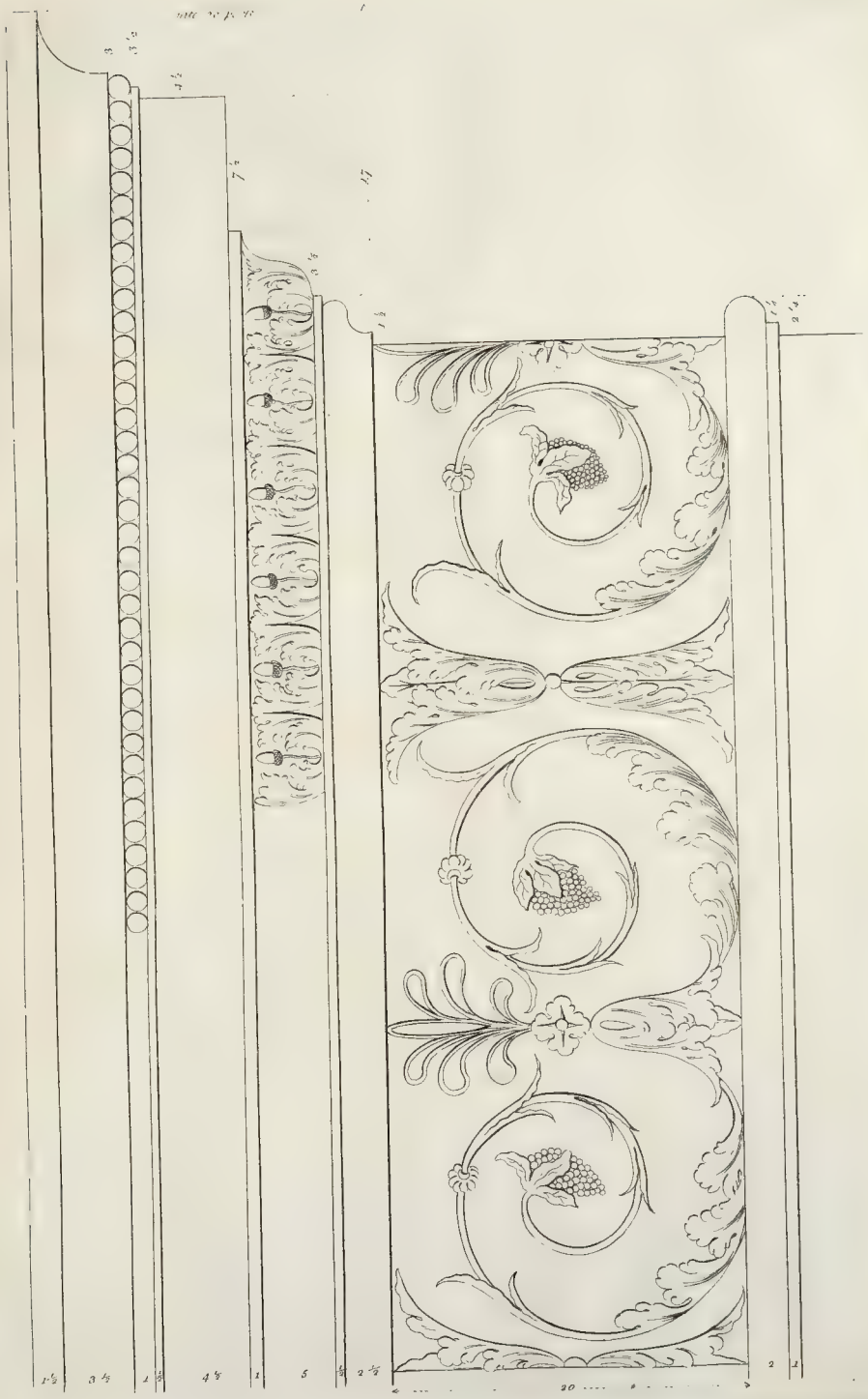

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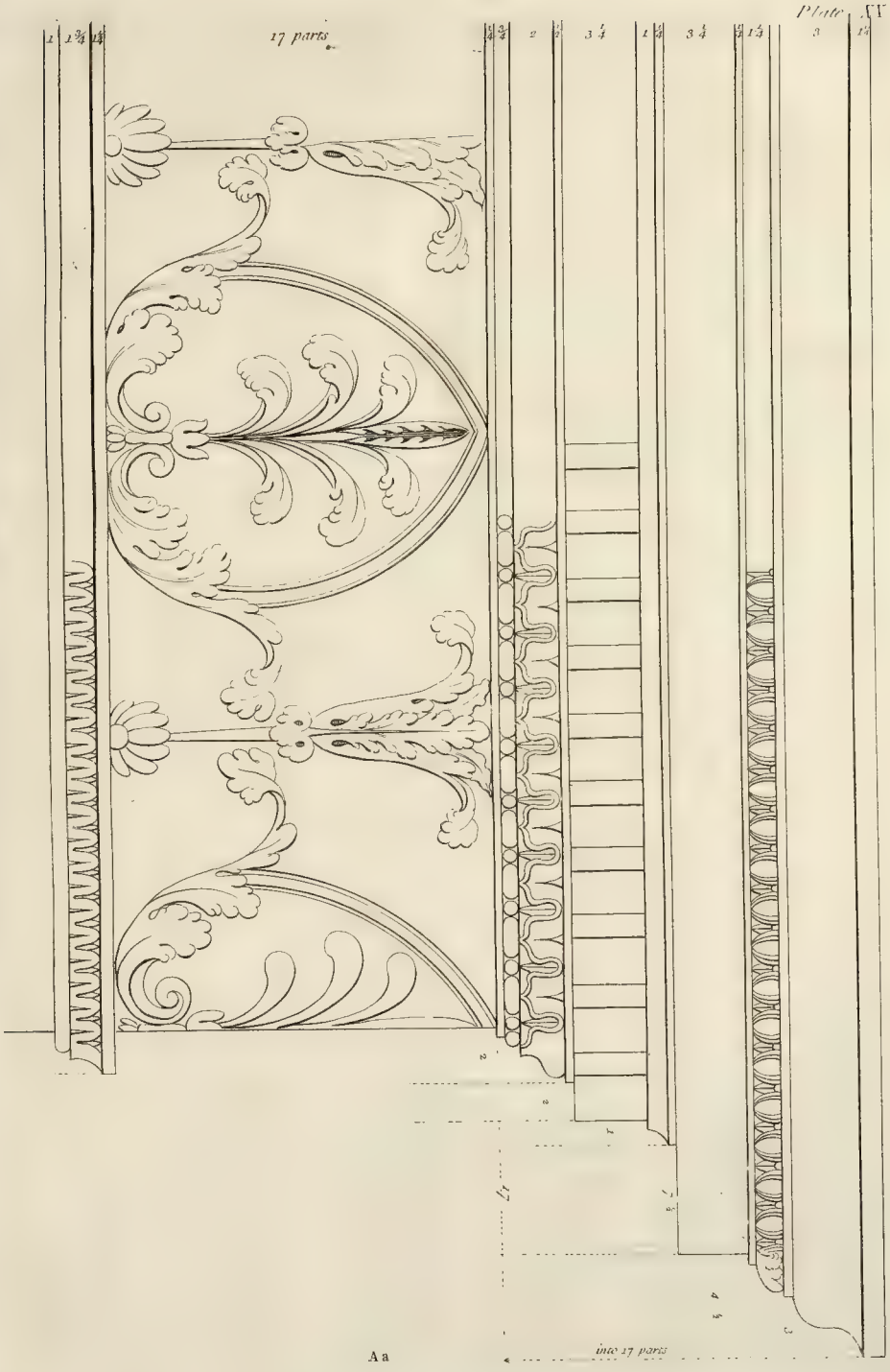

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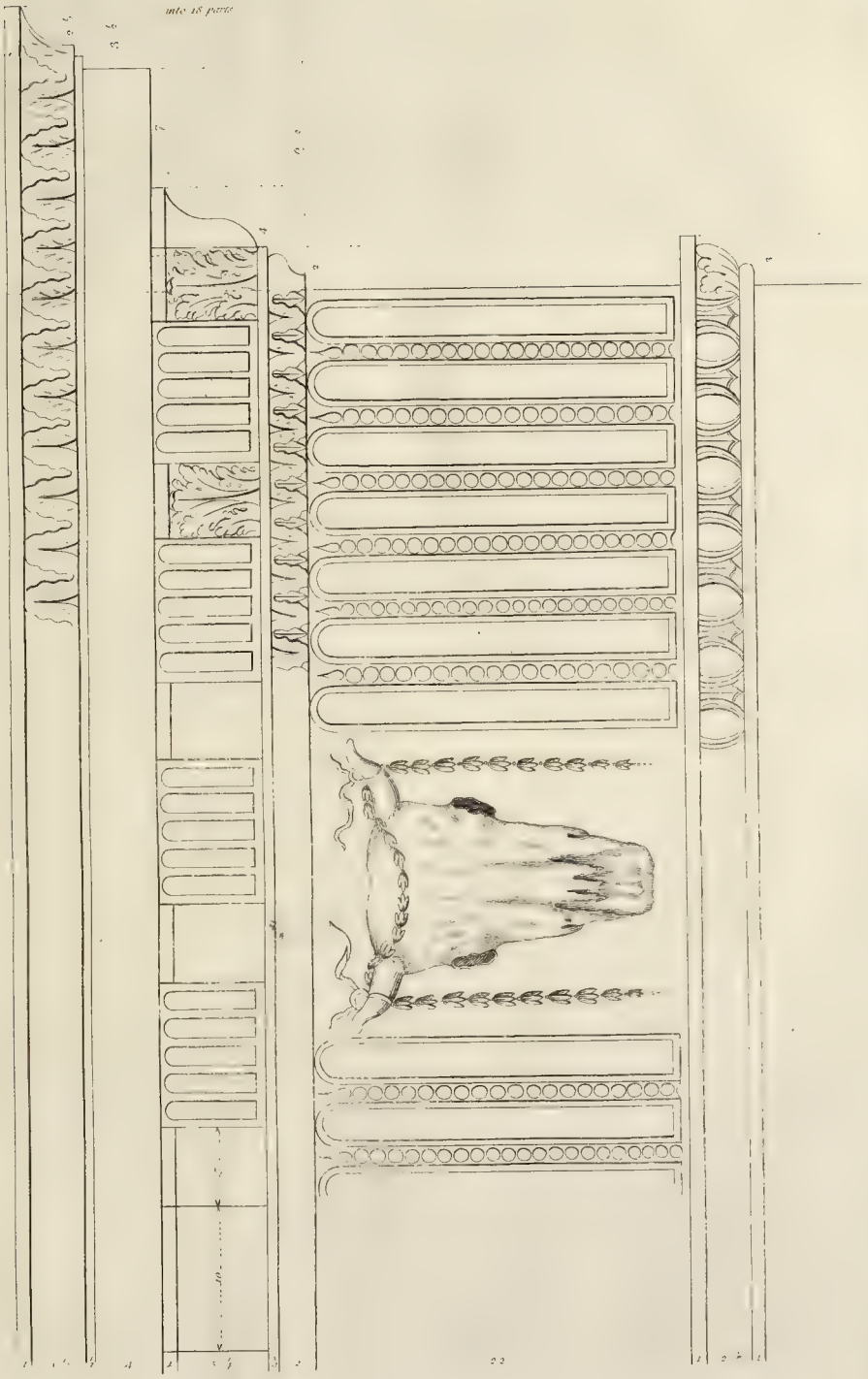
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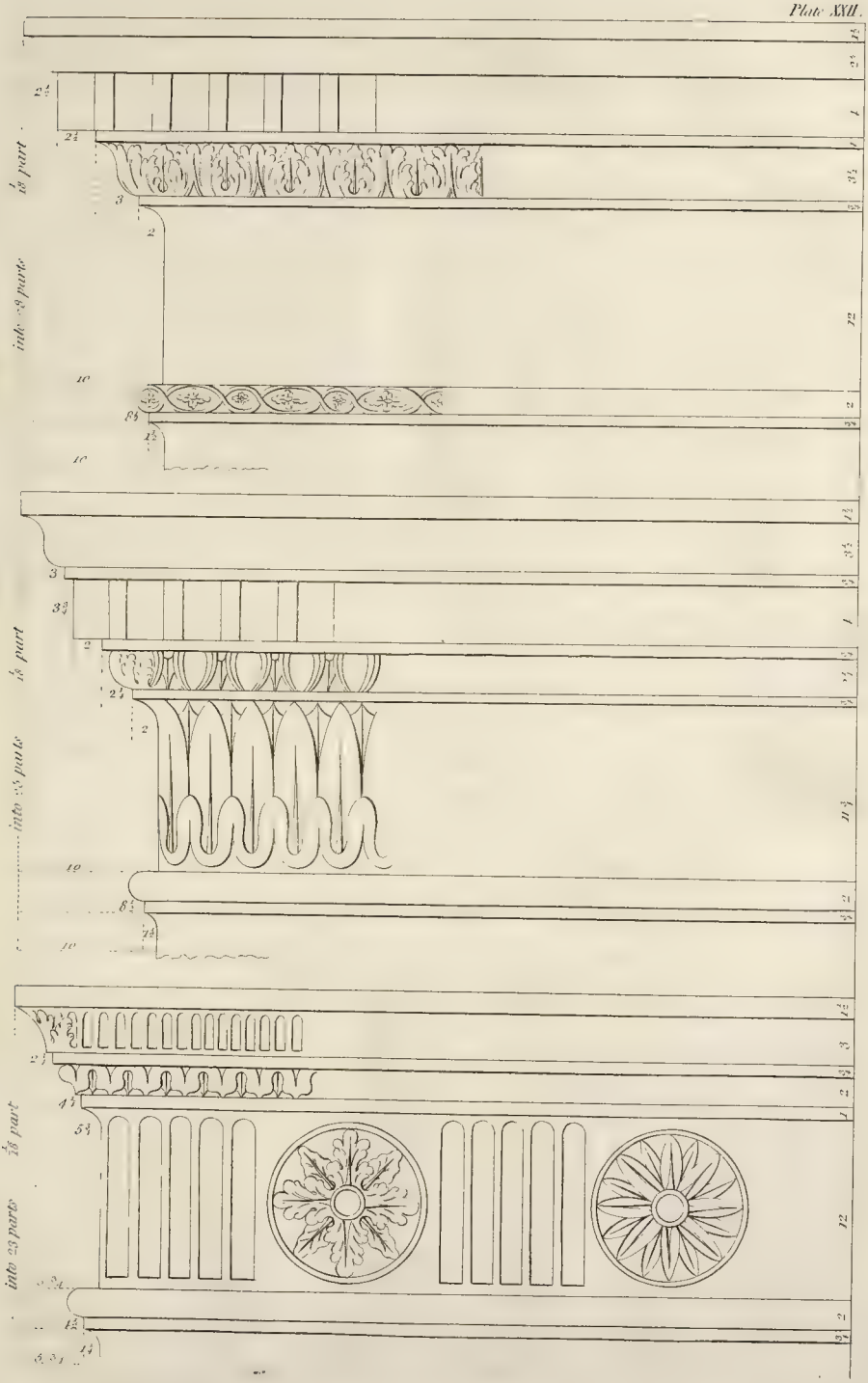

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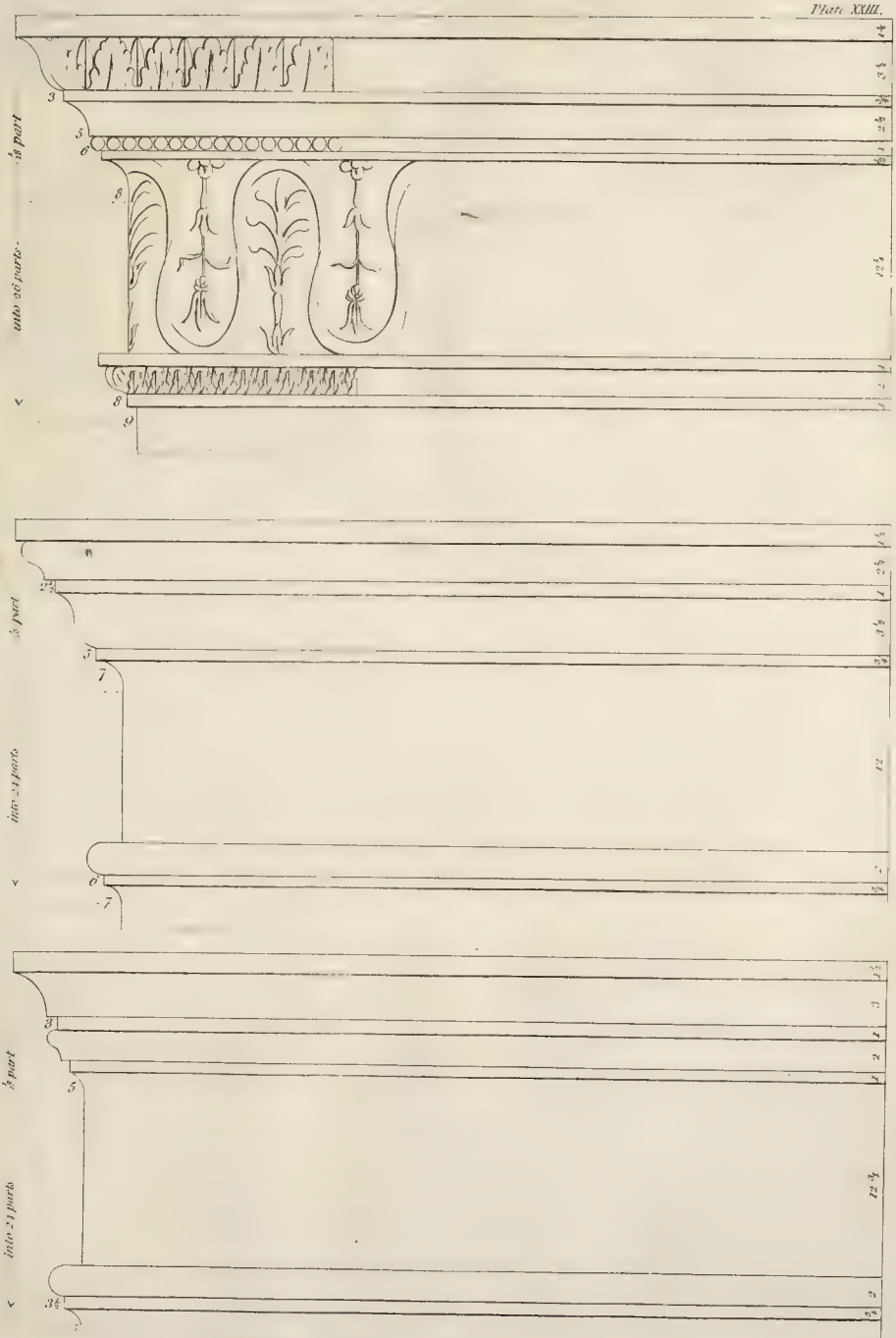

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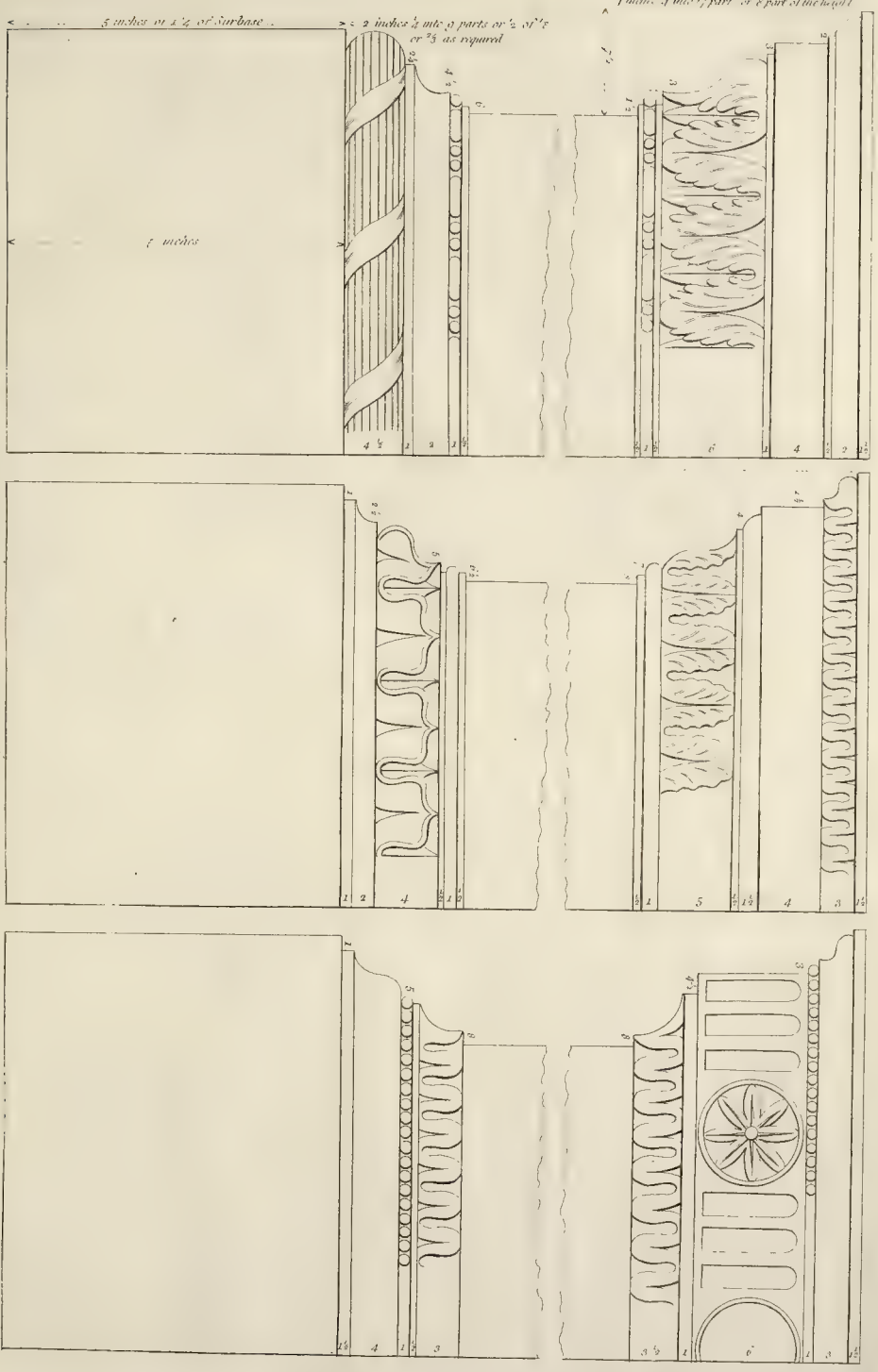

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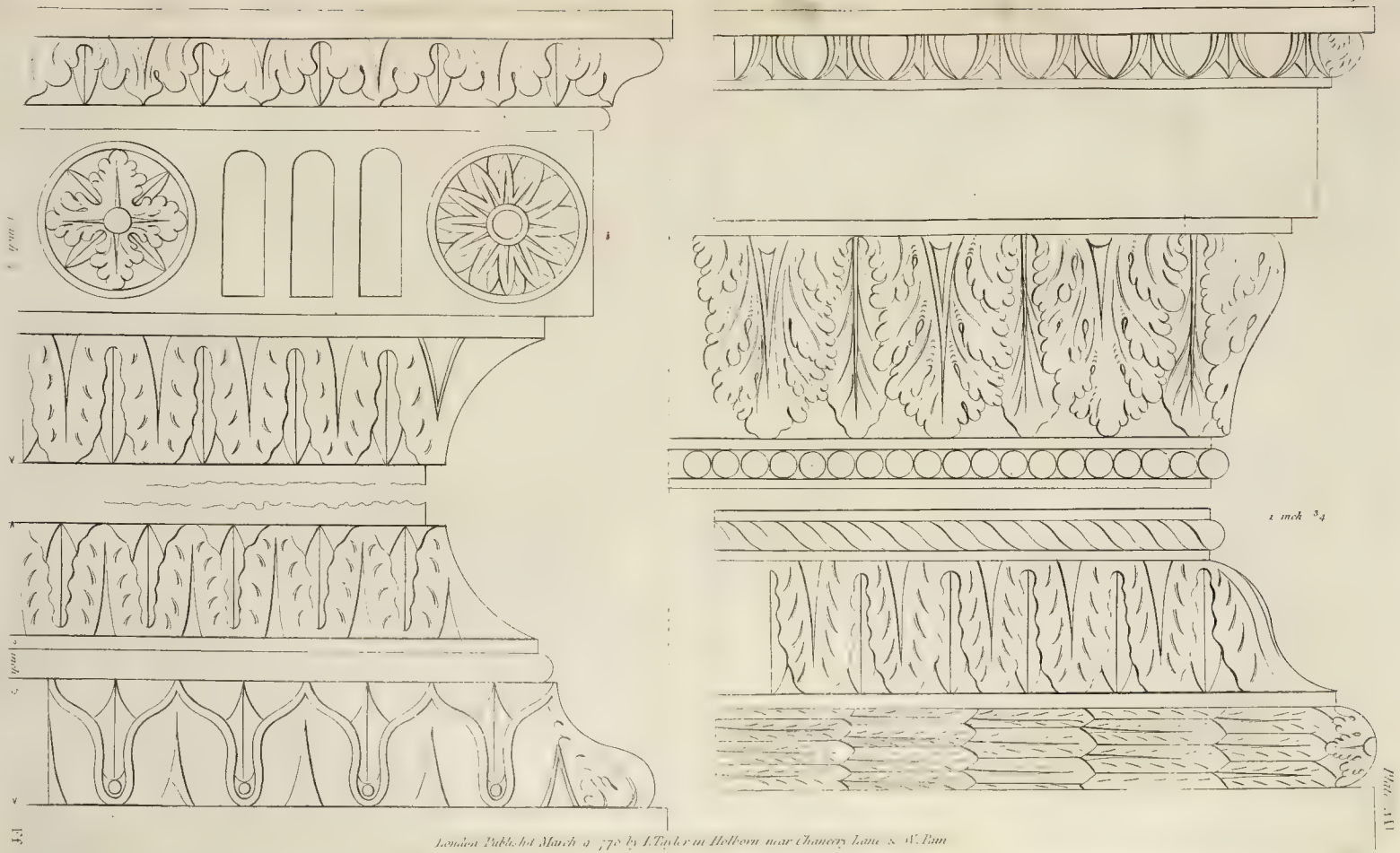

Plate XVI

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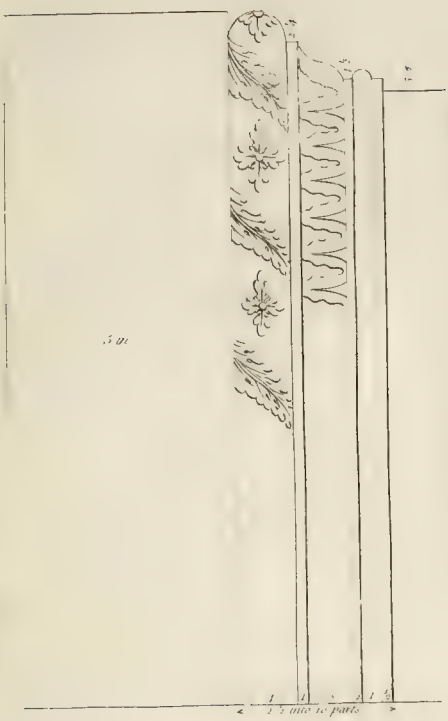

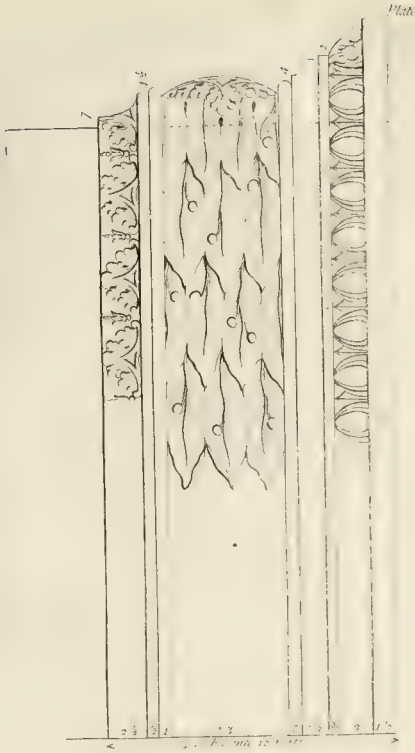

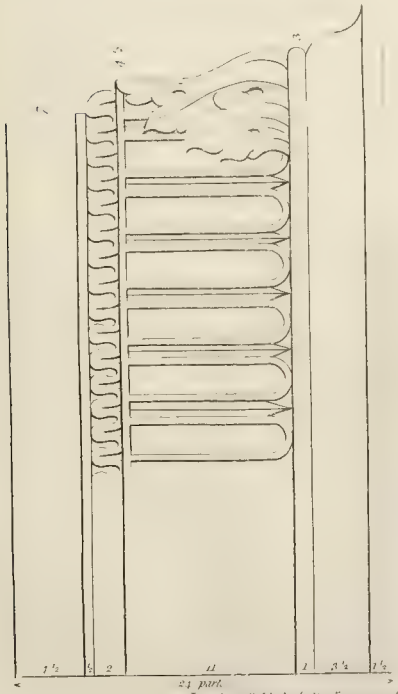

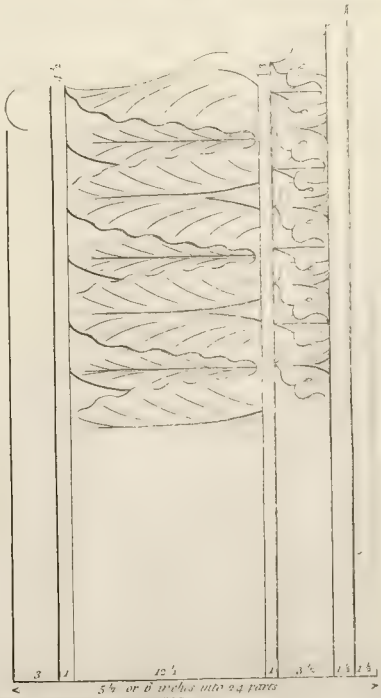

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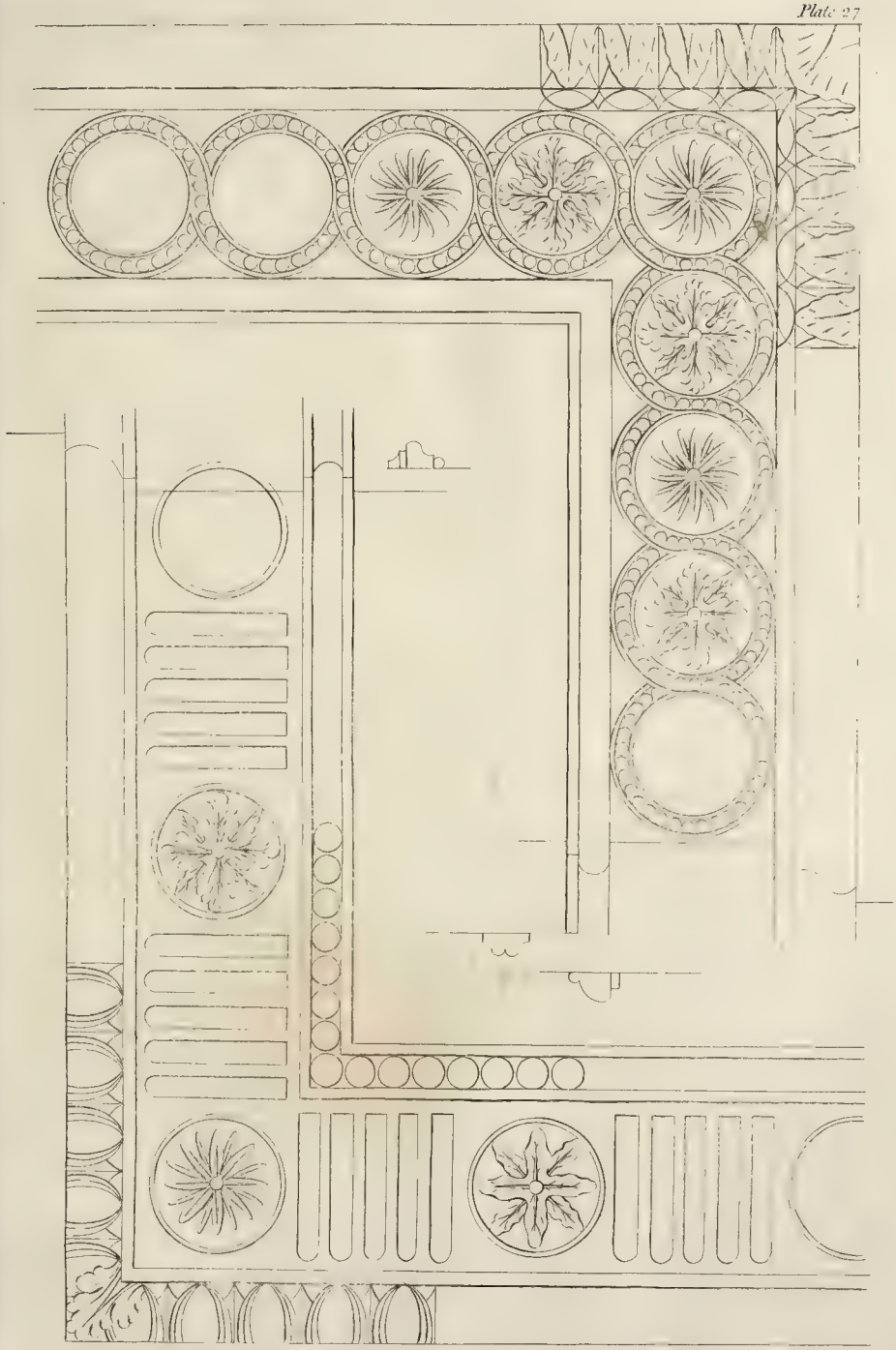

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(To face PLATE XXVIII.)

FROM PLATE XXVIII. to PLATE XL. are Defigns for Chimnies, all figured for Practice. The Architraves one feventh or one eighth Part of the Opening. The Frize equal to the Width of the Architrave, and the Cornice equal to two thirds or three fourths of the Architrave's Width, and that to be divided in as many Parts as figured in the Cornice you intend to make Ufe of, and give them Parts to the Moulding as figured in Height and Projection. The Side Pilafters and Truffes are two thirds of the Architrave's Width. The Architrave Moulding to be divided as figured, and the Parts given in Height and Projection as figured.

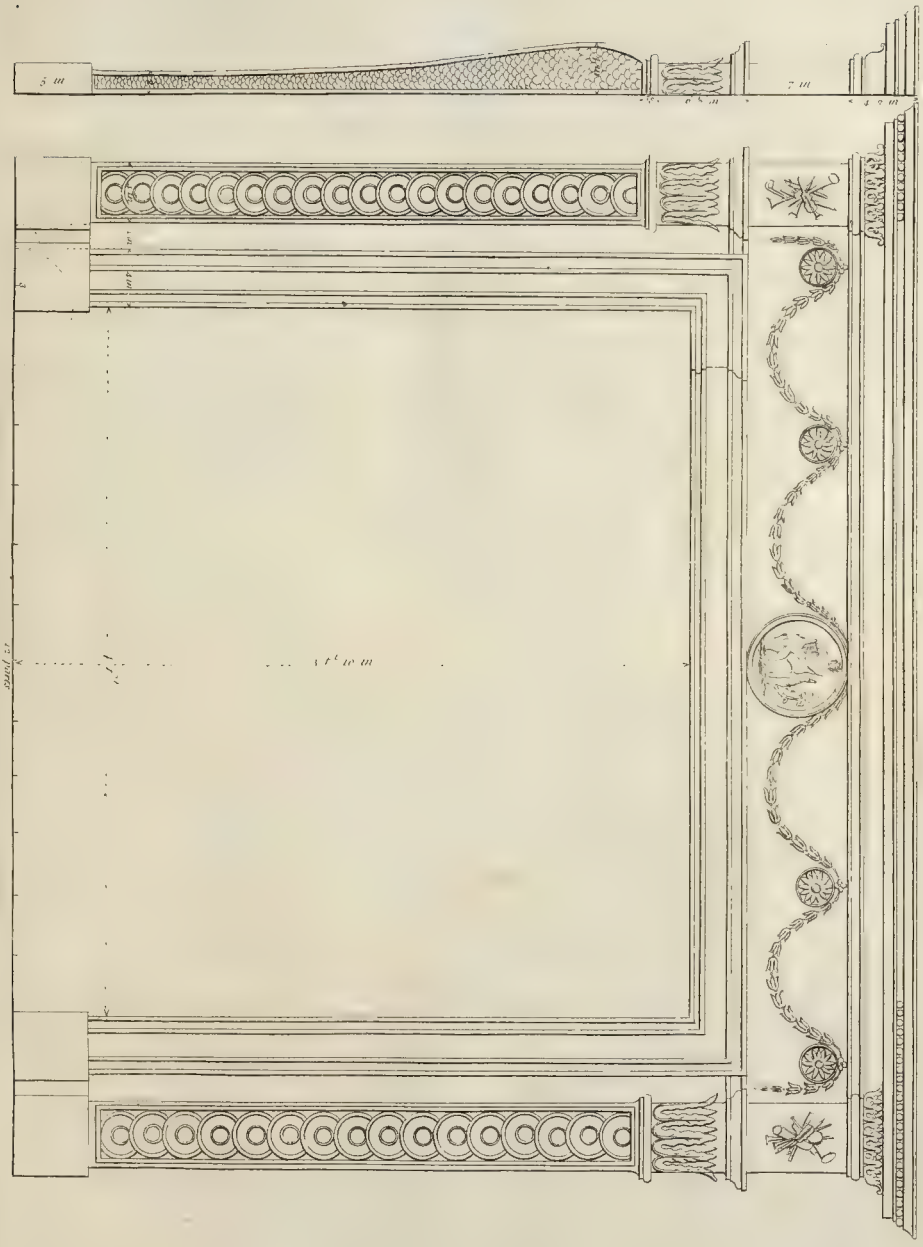
Note. The Frize may be fomething wider than the Architrave, if required for any particular Ornament, &c.

From PLATE XXVIII. to PLATE XL. are defigns for Chimnies, with all the Parts figured for Practice, whofe Proportions are as follows for the Size of the Rooms. Suppofe a Room be 12 Feet fquare, the Chimney may be 3 Feet 3 Inches wide by 3 Feet 4 Inches high; if the Room be 18 Feet fquare, the Chimney may be 3 Feet 6 wide by 3 Feet 4 high; 24 Feet fquare Room, the Chimney 4 Feet 6 wide by 3 Feet 9 high; if 30 Feet fquare Room, Width 5 Feet 6 by 4 Feet high; 36 Feet fquare Room, Width 5 Feet 9, Height 4 Feet 6; Room 24 Feet by 16 Feet, Width 3 Feet 10 by 3 Feet 7 high; a Room 60 Feet by 36 Feet wide, it may have two Chimnies, each 8 Feet wide and 4 Feet 7 Inches high; Room 18 Feet by 16 Feet 6 Inches, Width 3 Feet 5 Inches, Height ditto; Room 22 Feet by 18 Feet, Width 3 Feet 11 by 3 Feet 7; Room 24 Feet by 20 Feet, Width 4 Feet 6 by 3 Feet 9 Inches high; Room 36 Feet by 24 Feet, Width of Chimney 3 Feet 6 by 3 Feet 5 high; Room 36 Feet by 24 Feet, Width of Chimney 5 Feet 6 Inches by 4 Feet high; Room 24 by 20, Width of Chimney 4 Feet 2 Inches by 3 Feet 8 Inches high.

Rooms Feet fquare.	Chimnies. Width. Ft.	In.	Height. Ft.	In.
12	3 :	0	3 :	3
16	3 :	3	3 :	4
20	3 :	10	3 :	7
24	4 :	6	3 :	9
28	5 :	0	3 :	10
32	6 :	0	4 :	1
36	6 :	6	4 :	3
40	7 :	0	4 :	4
44	8 :	0	4 :	7
48	8 :	6	4 :	9

As Chimney Pieces are a great Ornament to Rooms, I have calculated a Table which will be fuitable to all Purpofes, from a Room of 12 Feet fquare to one of 48 Feet fquare. This Table is calculated for fquare Rooms; but fuppofe the Room fhould be longer than broad, then add the Length and Breadth together, and take half that Sum for the Square of the Room. Suppofe the Room be 24 Feet by 16, the two Sums added will be 40 Feet, the Half of which is 20 Feet; fo a Chimney for a 20 Feet Room will do for a Room 24 by 16. Again, fuppofe a Room be 36 by 26, the two Sums added will be 62, the Half is 31; fo a Chimney for a Room 31 Feet fquare will do for a Room 36 by 26. By the foregoing Table it will be eafy to find the Bignefs of any Chimney. For every 6 Inches in the Bignefs of the Room, it adds 1 Inch to the Width of the Chimney and one fourth of an Inch to the Height, and if the Room be lefs, it takes 1 Inch off the Width of the Chimney and one fourth of an Inch off the Height. The Whole is plain to Infpection, all the Meafures being figured for Practice.

PLATE XLI. and XLII. Defigns for Frizes for Doors, Chimnies, Rooms, &c. Tablets and Blockings for Chimnies.



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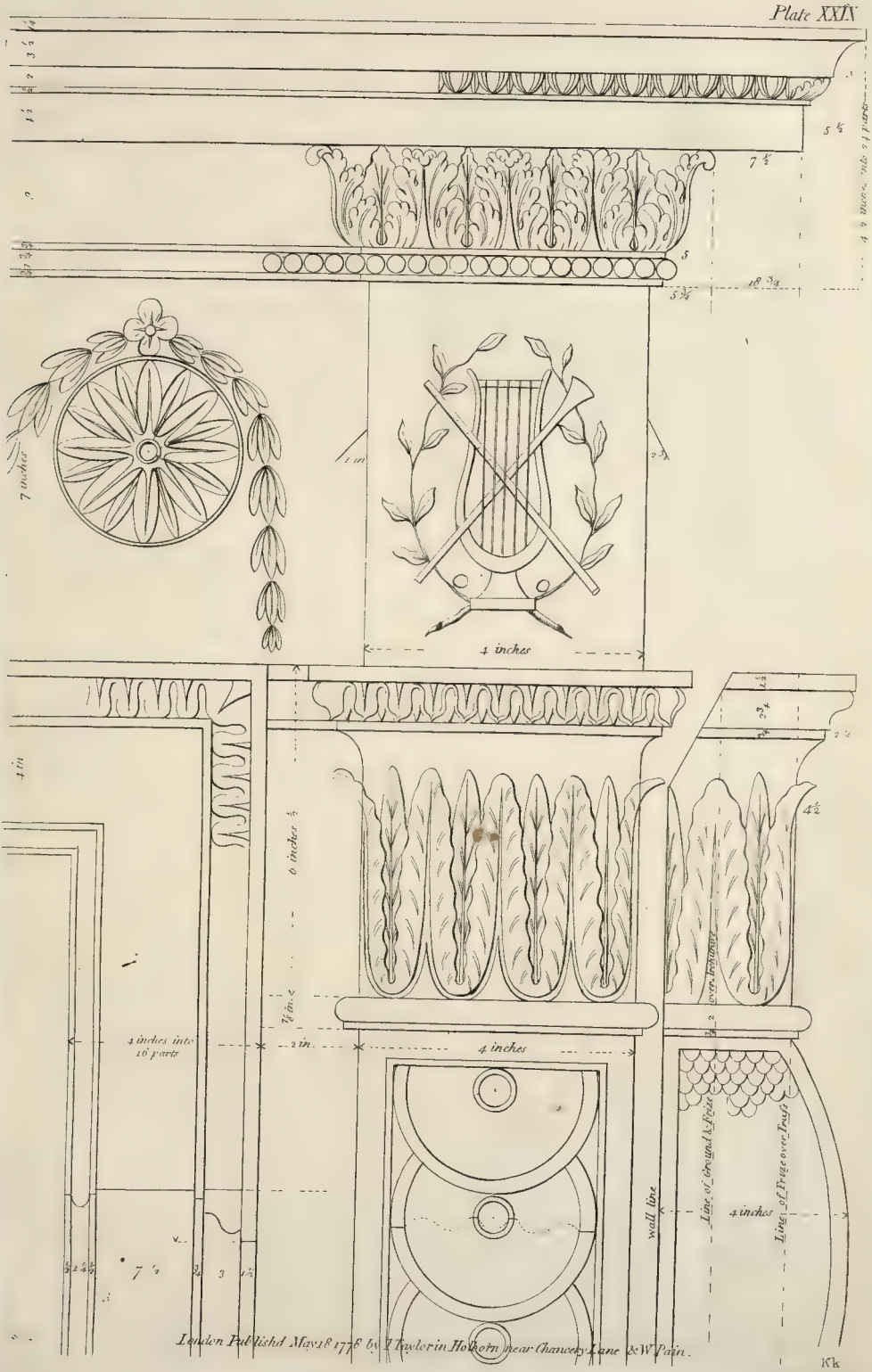

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Plate XVI

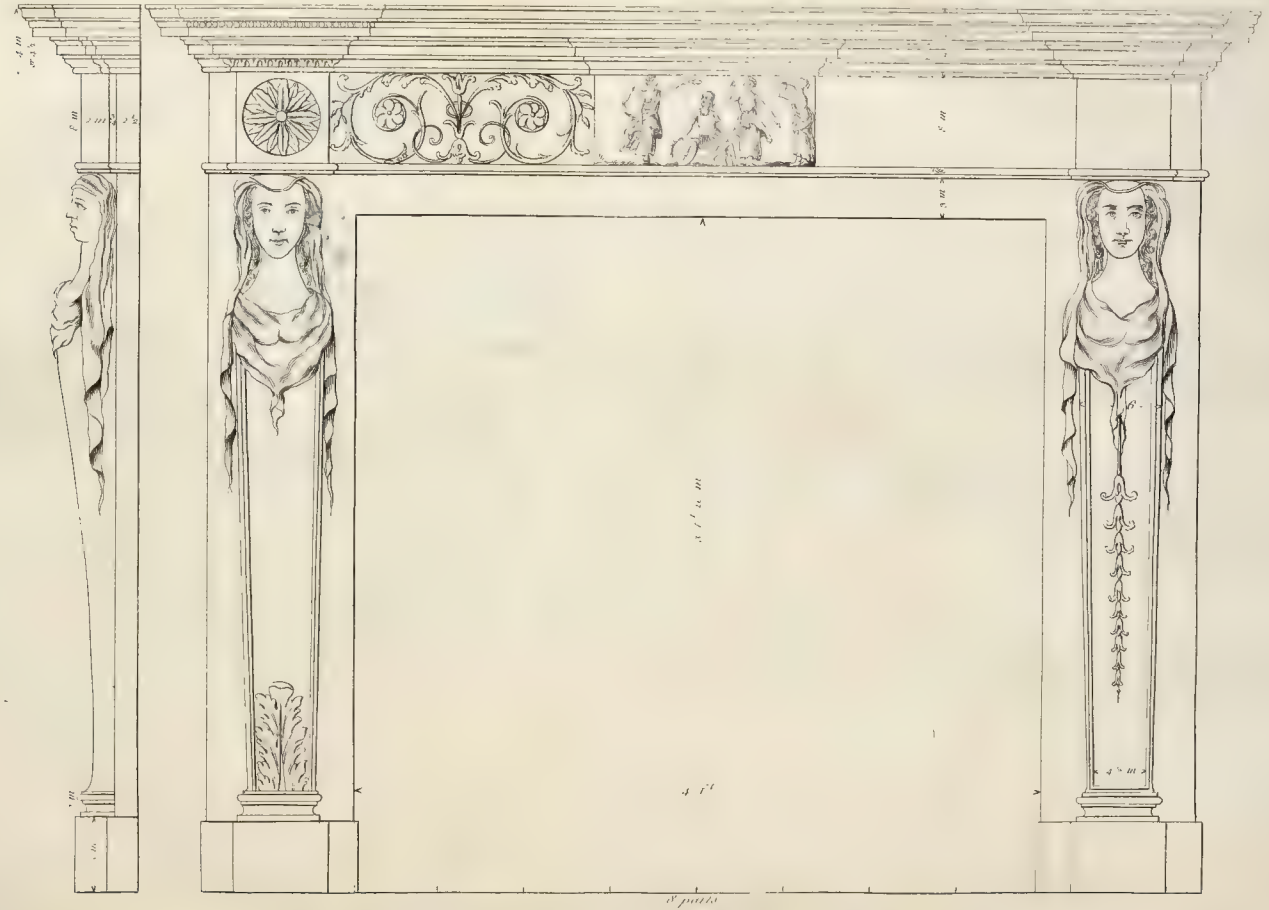

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Plate XXVI

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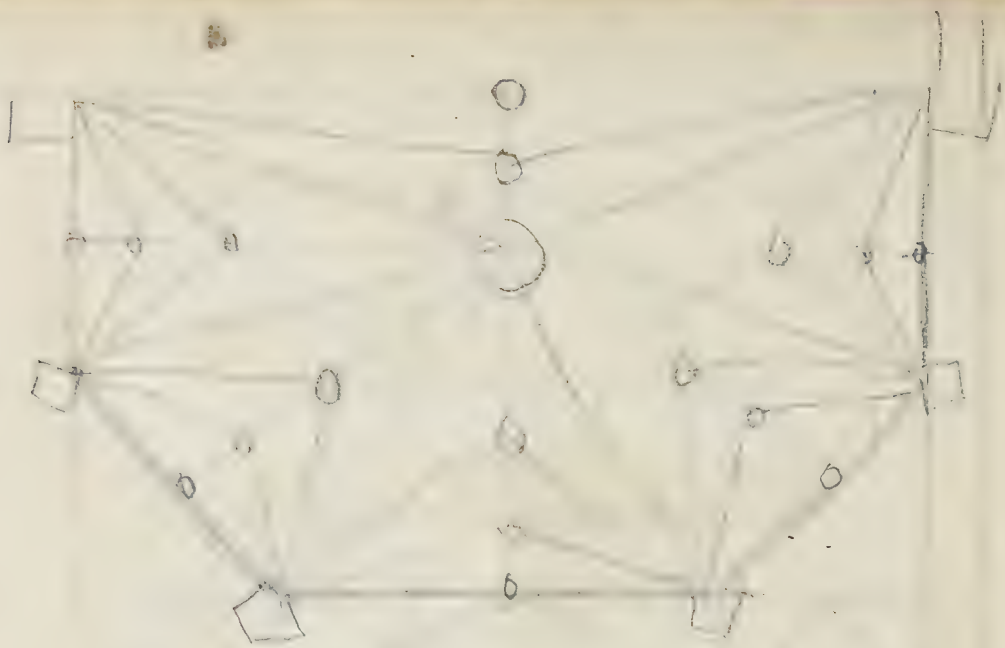

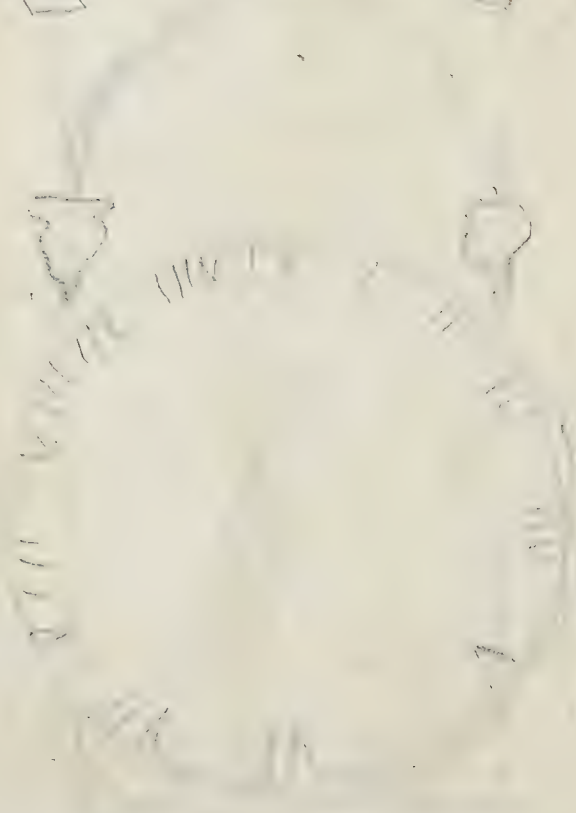

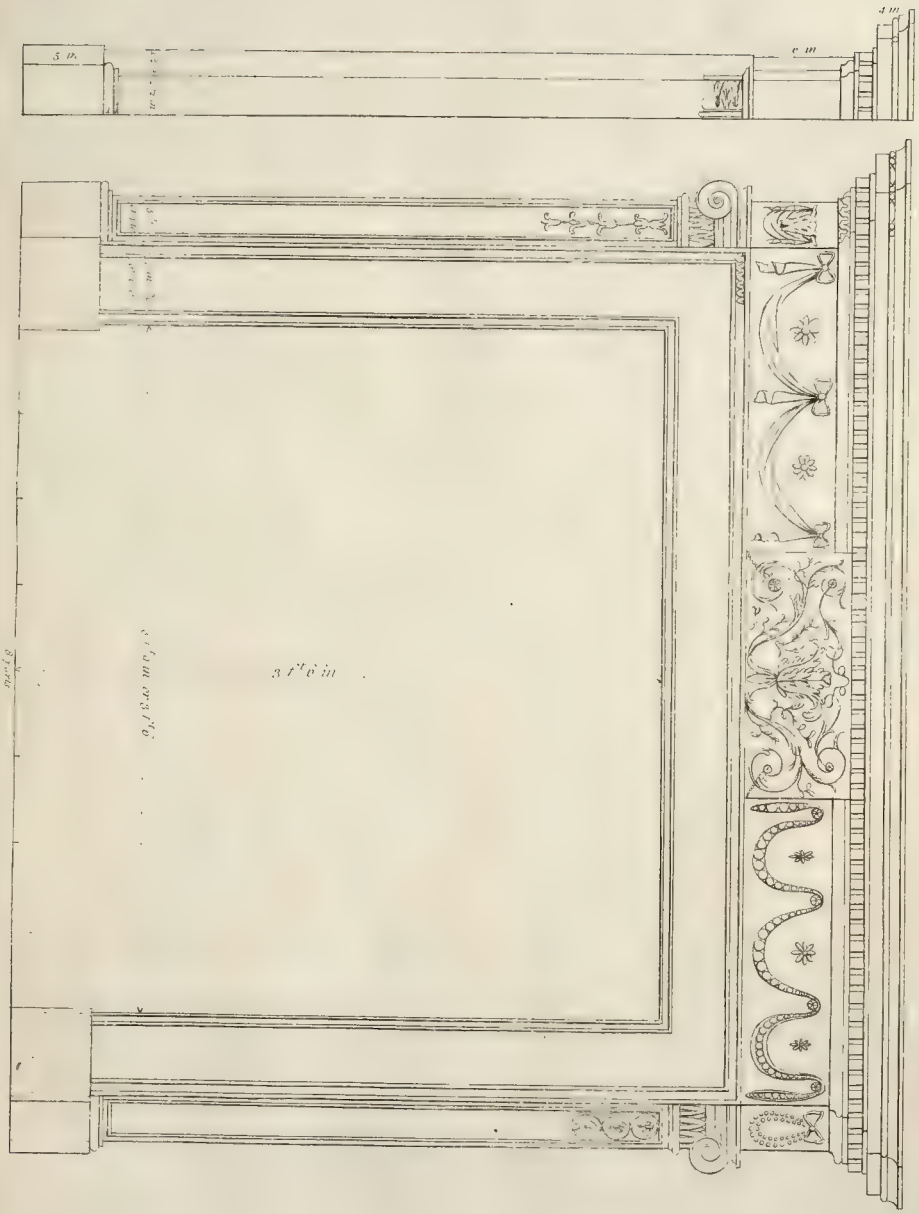

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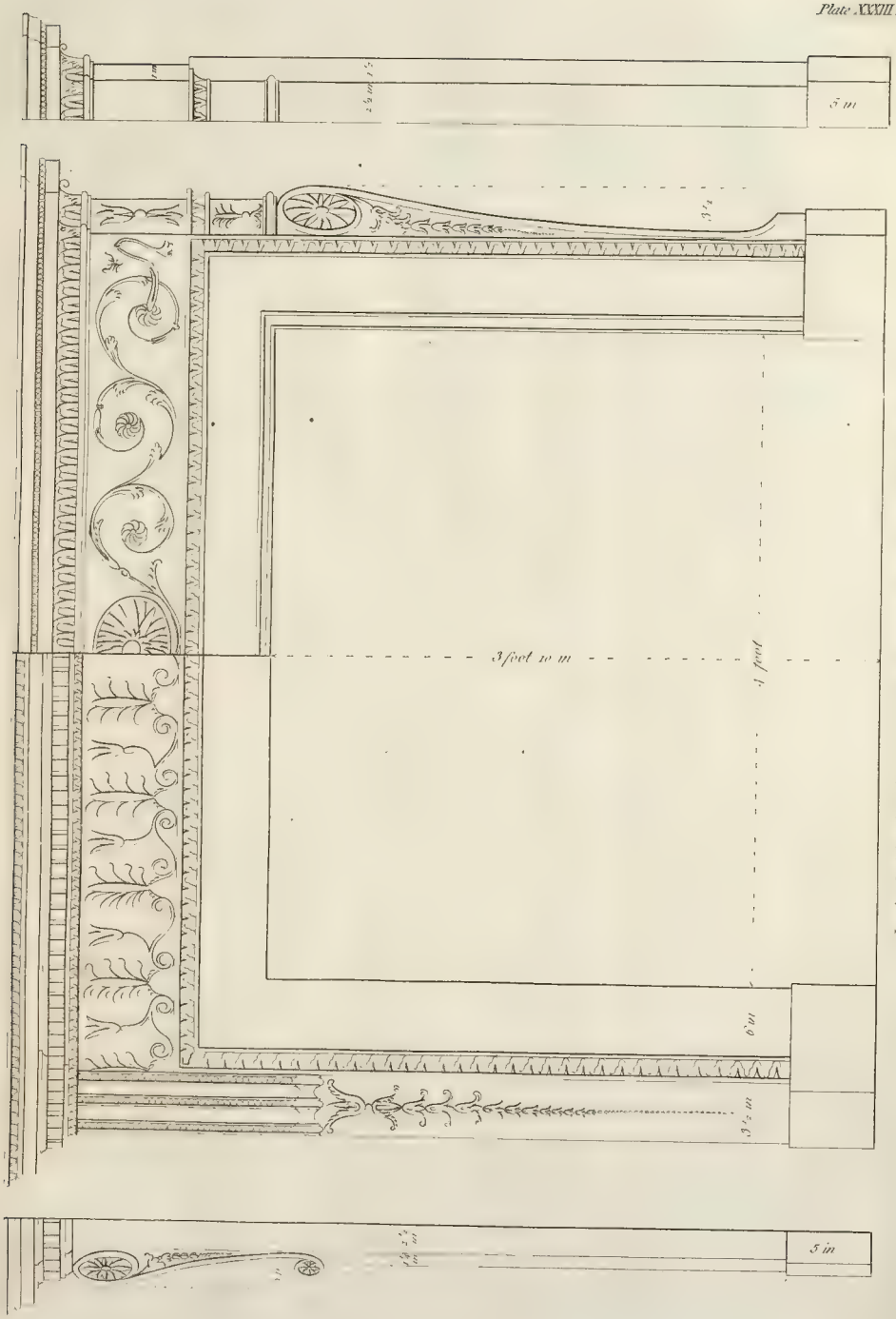

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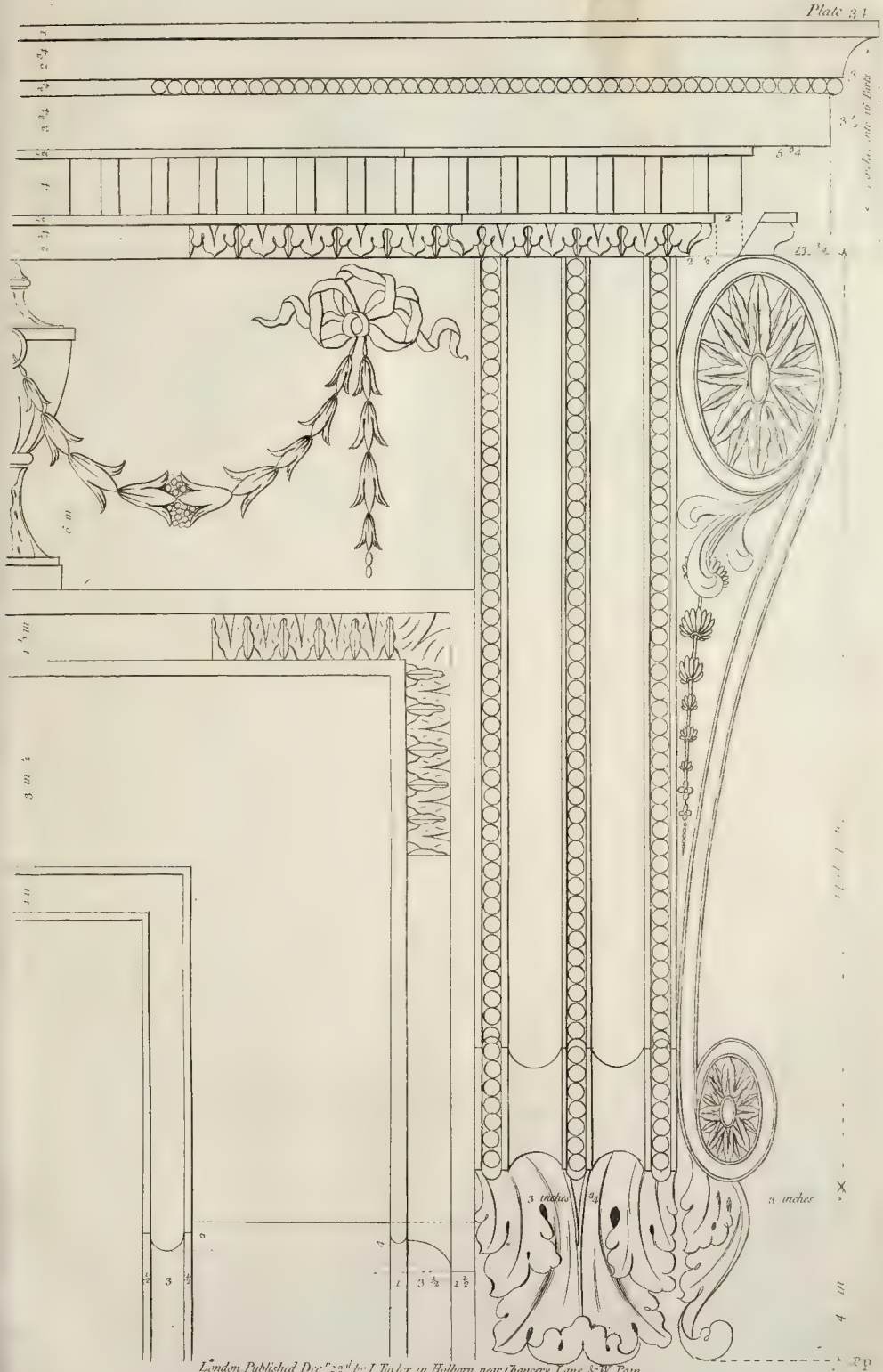
Plate 34



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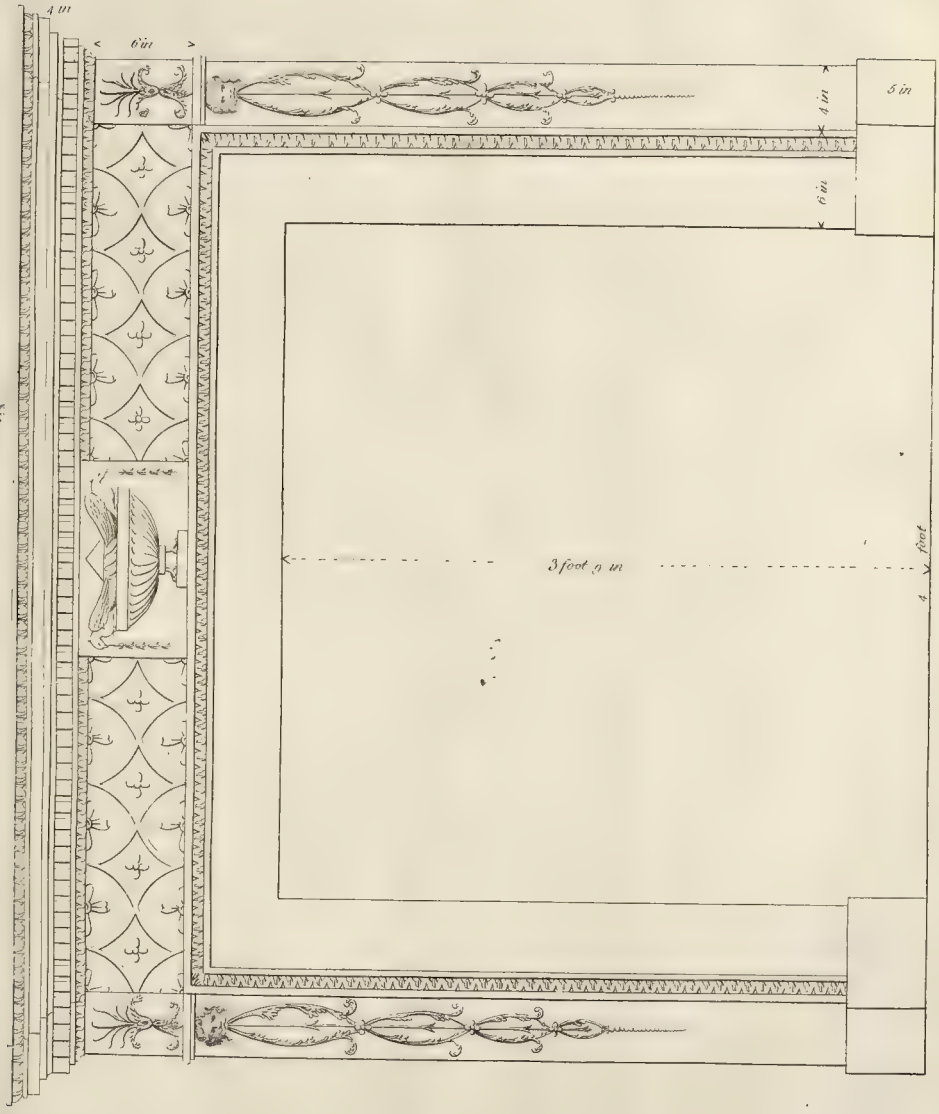

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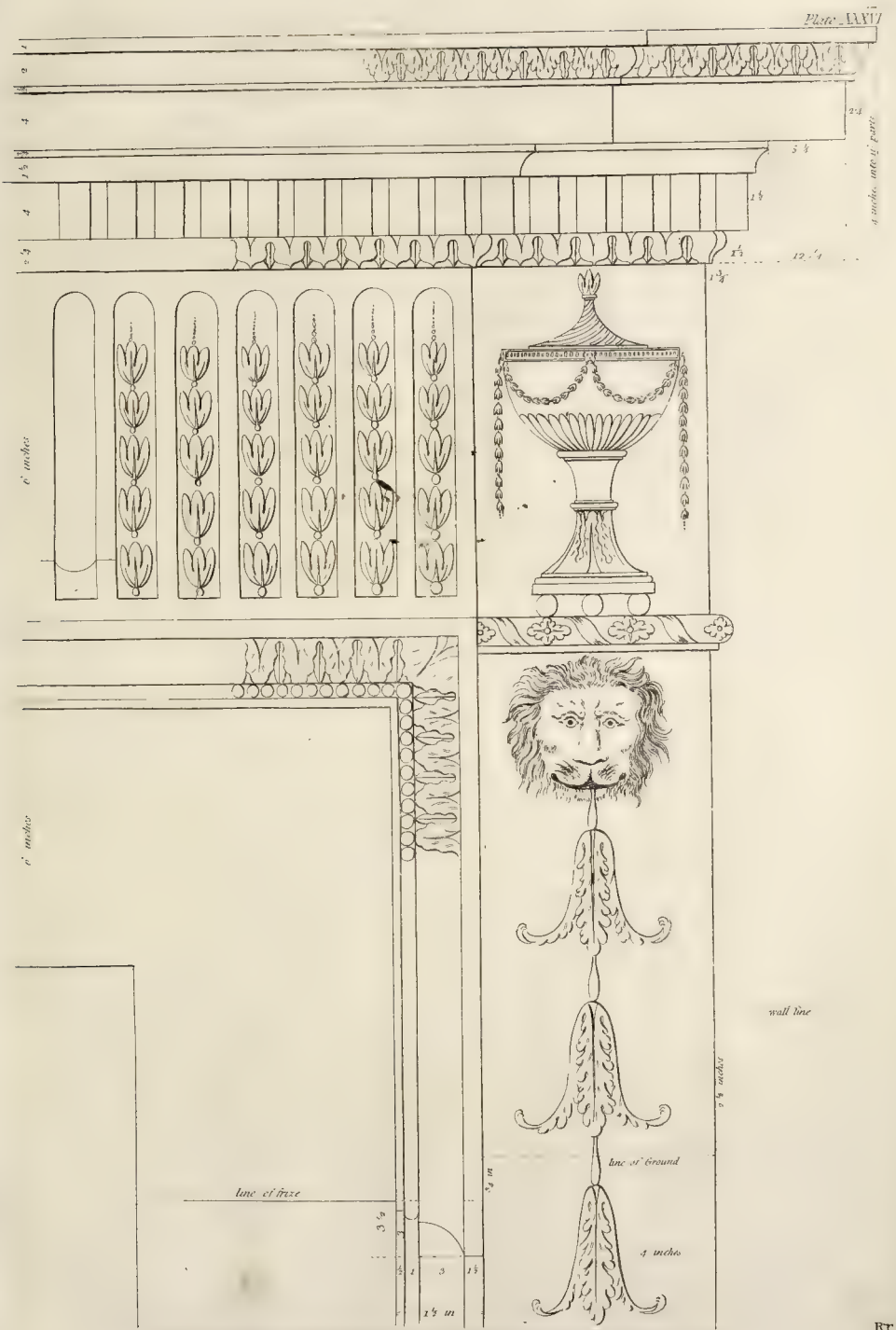

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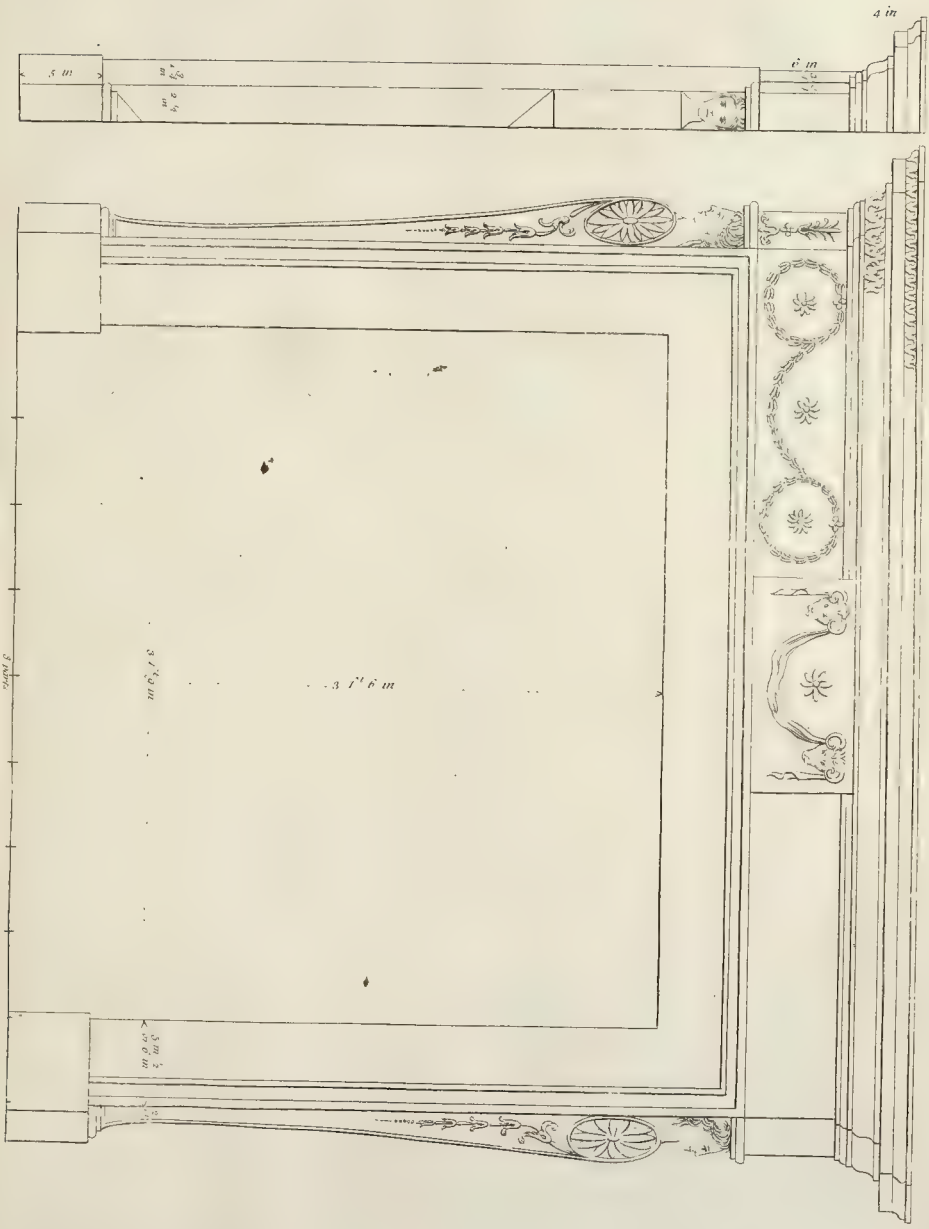

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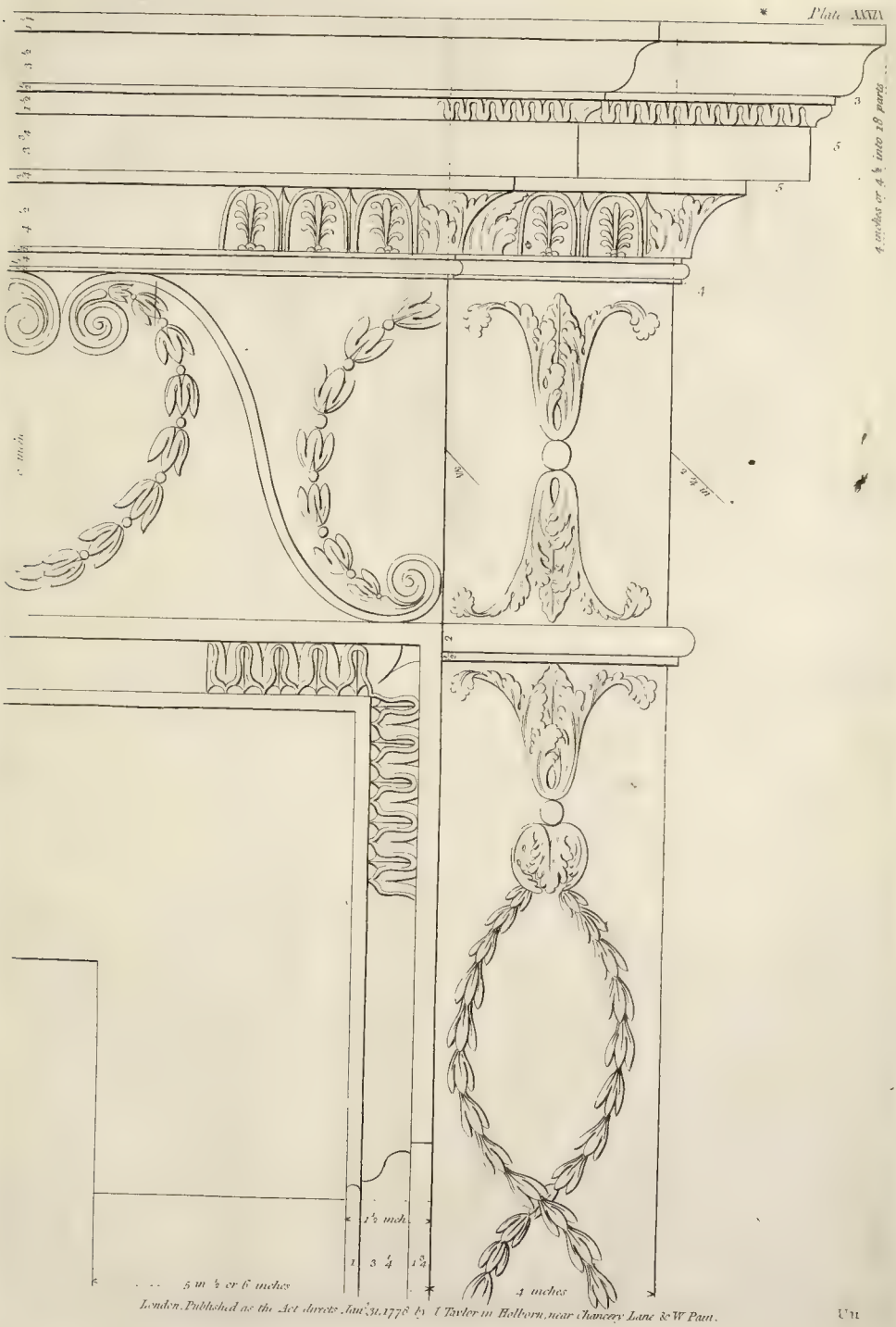

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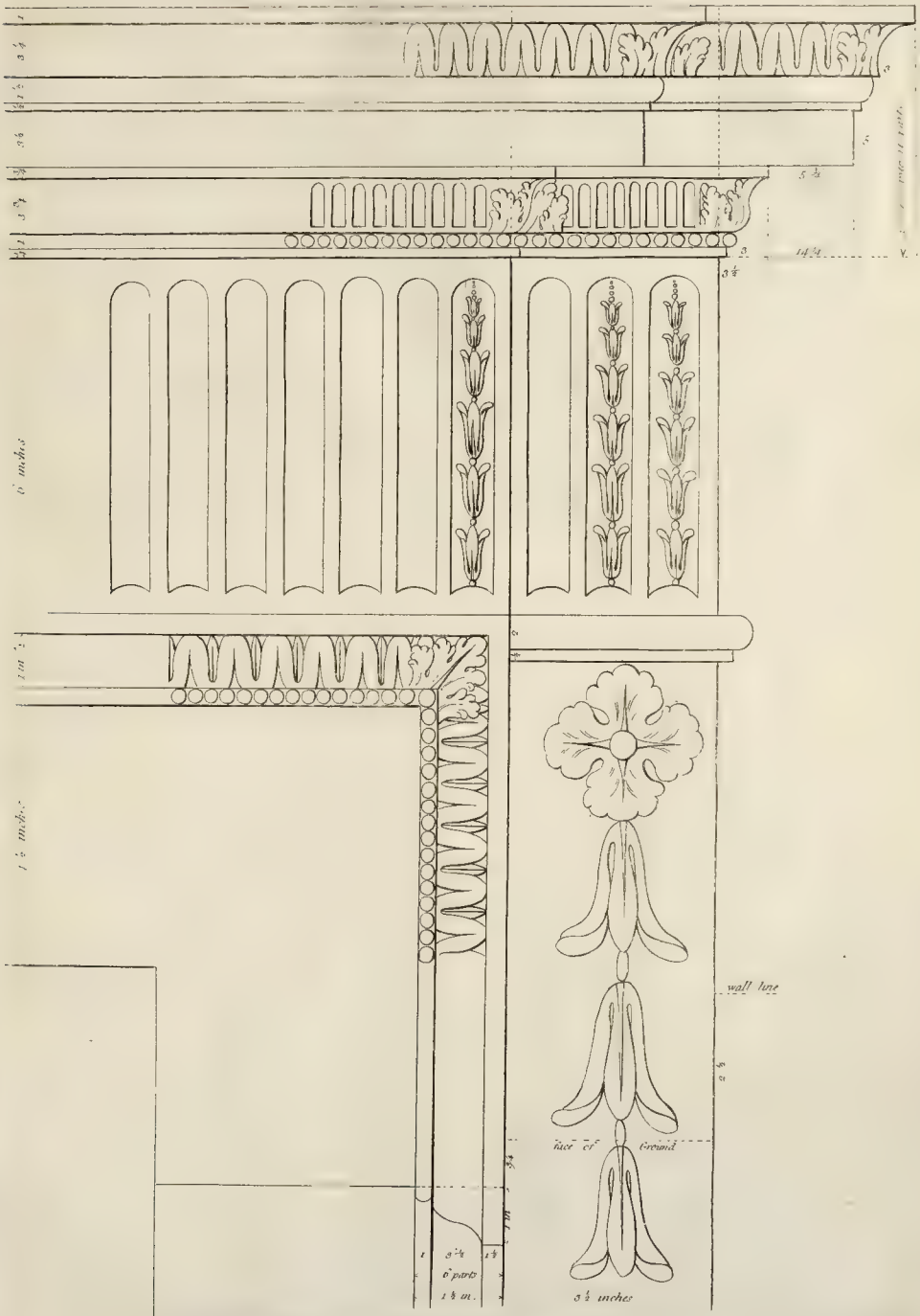
Plate XXIX



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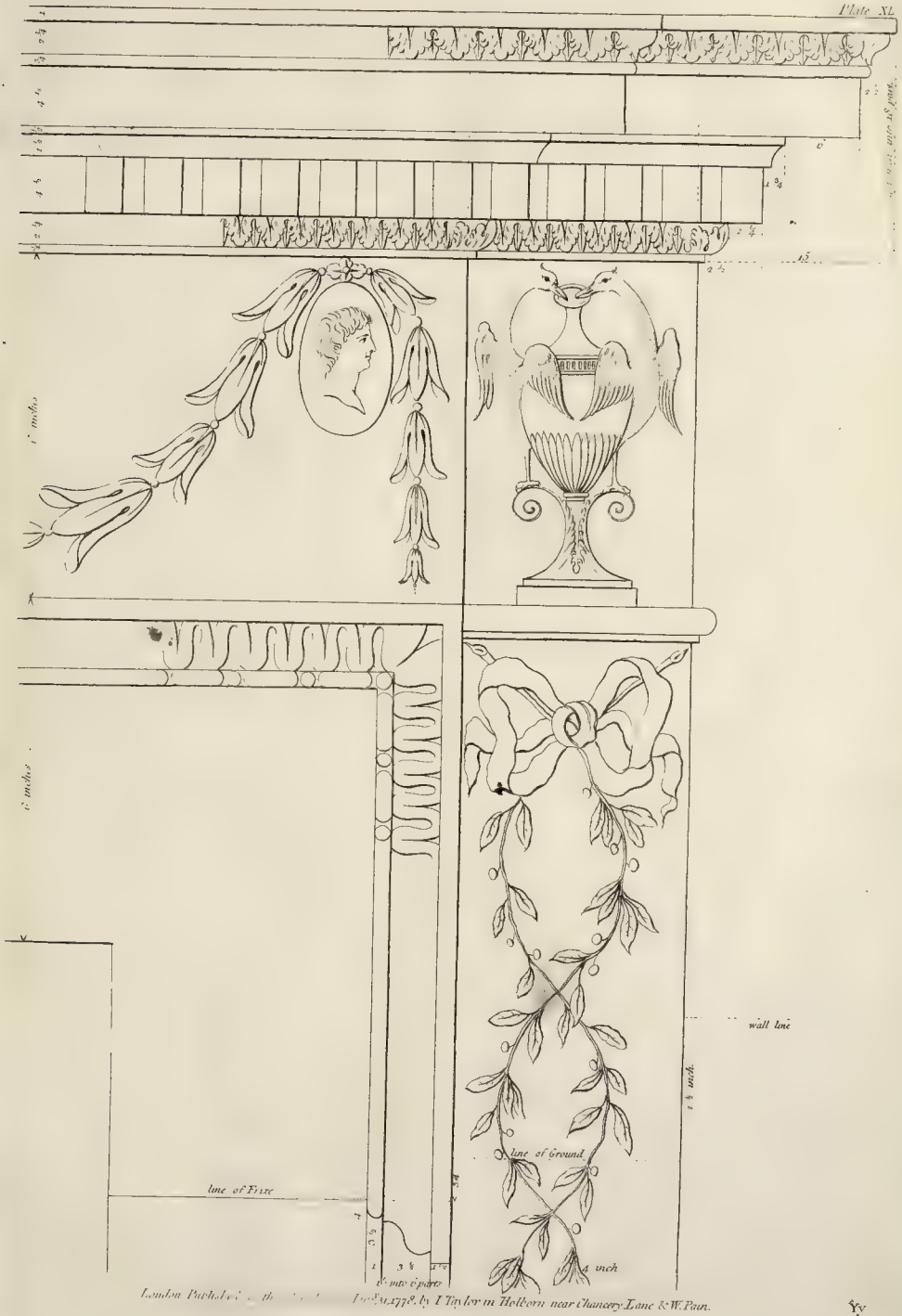

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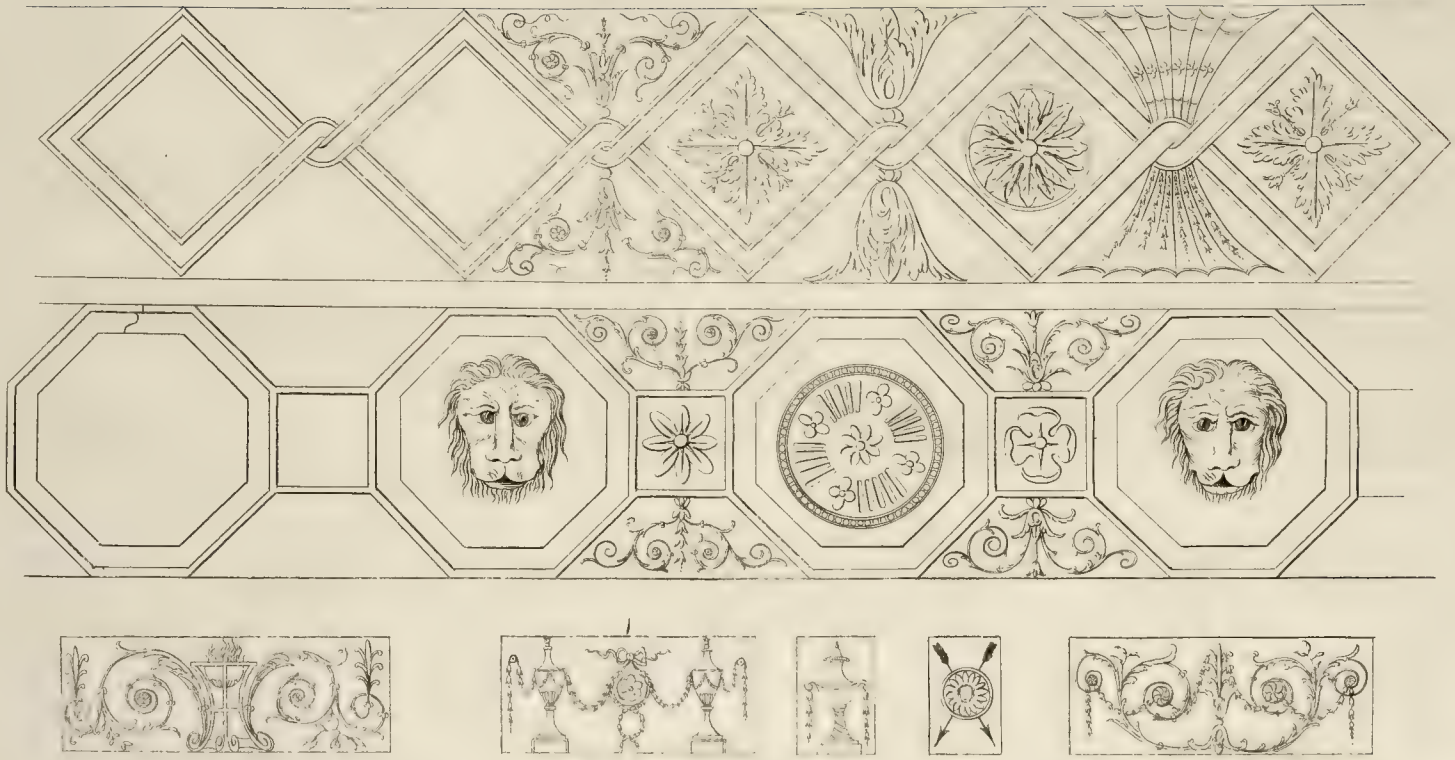

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Plate XVI

London Published May 4. 1778. by I. Taylor in Holborn near Chancery Lane & W. Pain

(To face PLATE XLIII.)

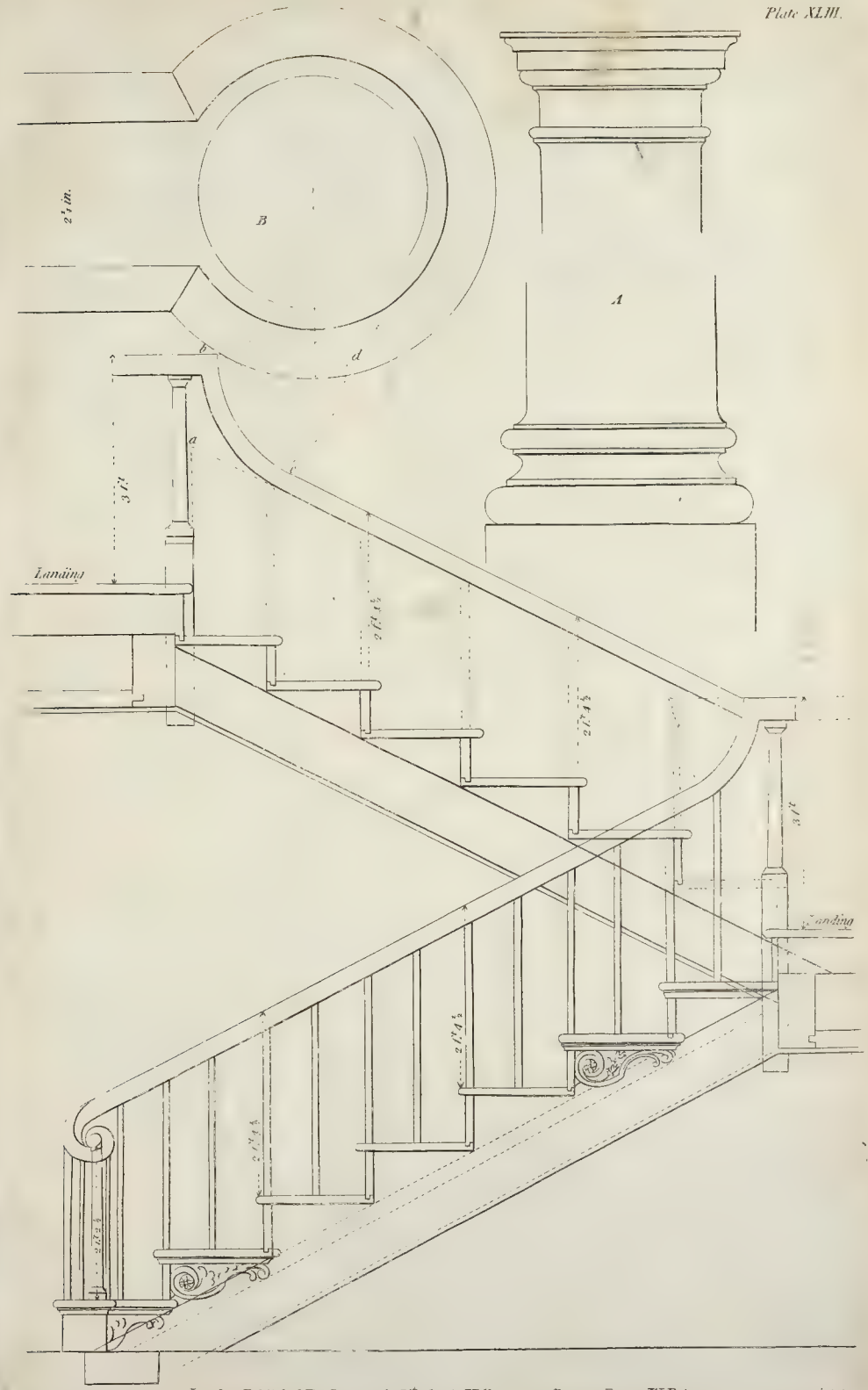
PLATE XLIII. the Section of a Stair-caſe, ſhewing how to fix the Carriage Timbers, Newels, Hand Rails, String Boards, &c. with the Baſe and Cap of the Newel at large. The Manner of mitering the ſtraight Rail to the circular Cap—Draw a Circle to the Bigneſs of the ſtraight Rail, and then the Projection of the moulded Part of the Rail, and ſet it without the firſt Circle, and draw another Circle to that Bigneſs, then draw the ſtraight Rail to meet the circular Cap, which will give the Miter; the Meaſures are all figured.

PLATE XLIV. a Section of Stairs with the Twiſt ſtretched out; ſhewing the Length of the Newels and Baniſters under the Twiſt, the Manner of framing the Carriage and fixing them. Fig. B. is the Architrave String Board. All the Parts are figured for the Height of Newels and Rails; as, 3 Feet for the Newel to the under Side of the Rail, on a circular Cap, or on the Landing; 2 Feet 4½ Inches from the front Noſing to Top of Hand Rail perpendicular Height; or it may be 2 Feet 6 Inches at Pleaſure of the Director, and the Newel in Proportion.

PLATE XLV. Fig. A. is a Plan of Stairs, with two quarter Winders. b. c. d. ſhews the Manner of tracing the Moulds for the String Board and Hand Rails, with the Steps ſtretched out. e. f. g. are the Moulds for the Plan B. on the Steps ſtretched out. To find the Moulds, lay down the Thickneſs of the Hand Rail on the Plan, and divide it into three or four Parts. But this is but three, four will be better and more exact, and make Moulds to all theſe Parts, as 1. 2. 3. on the Plan, or 4. anſwering to the Moulds b. c. d. and e. f. g. To make the Moulds, take the different Widths of the winding Steps as you find them on the Lines 1. 2. 3. and ſtretch them out, as b. c. d. and e. f. g. and trace the Ramps by Interſection of Lines, as on the Plate. But it is to be obſerved, the Hand Rail is to be fixed higher over the Winders than it is over the Fliers, otherwiſe it will fall too faſt, as it may be ſeen in PLATE XLVI. Then ſee PLATE D. facing PLATE XLVI. where it is kept to the proper Height. This muſt be obſerved in all Caſes of this Sort of Stairs, in making the Moulds for the Hand Rails, and the String Boards muſt in Courſe follow the Steps as the Moulds direct, as b. c. d. and e. f. g. only to be eaſed on the under Edge, as ſhewn on the Plate, by Interſection of Lines, as to the fixing of Hand Rails to Stairs, for their Height varies much according to Mens Fancies, from 2 Feet 4½ Inches to 2 Feet 6½ Inches, that is perpendicular from the front Noſe of the Step, as figured on the Plate. A ſmall and eaſy Riſe will require to be higher than a ſharp or quick Riſe; ſo the Height muſt be regulated according to the Riſe of the Steps in Winders. If the Ends of the Steps are very narrow, as one third, one half, or two thirds, or three fourths, of the Width of the Fliers, the Hand Rail muſt be kept up according to the Quickneſs of the Riſe; but if the Ends of Winders are as wide as the Fliers, the Rail will be all Parts of a Height.

Figure c. in PLATE XLVI. is the Steps ſtretched out; d. a plain Bracket; e. a circular Plan for Stairs; f. a novel Plan for Stairs.

Figure I. in PLATE d. is the Cover of a Groin ſtretched out; a. b. is the Cover of the Arch B. c. d. is the Cover of the Arch A. 1. 2. 3. 4. is the Plan to be groined; 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. ſhews the Summering of the Arch.



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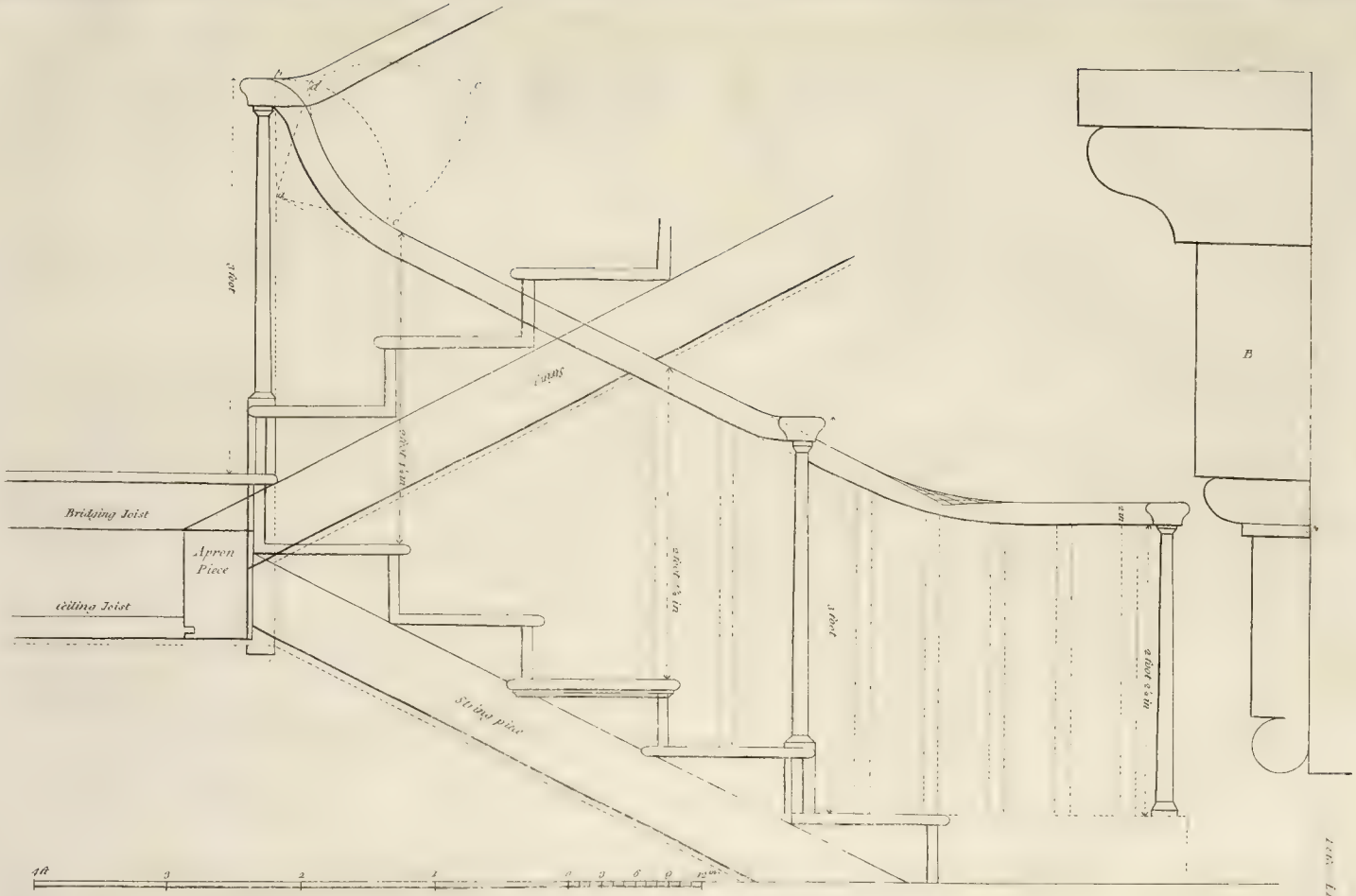

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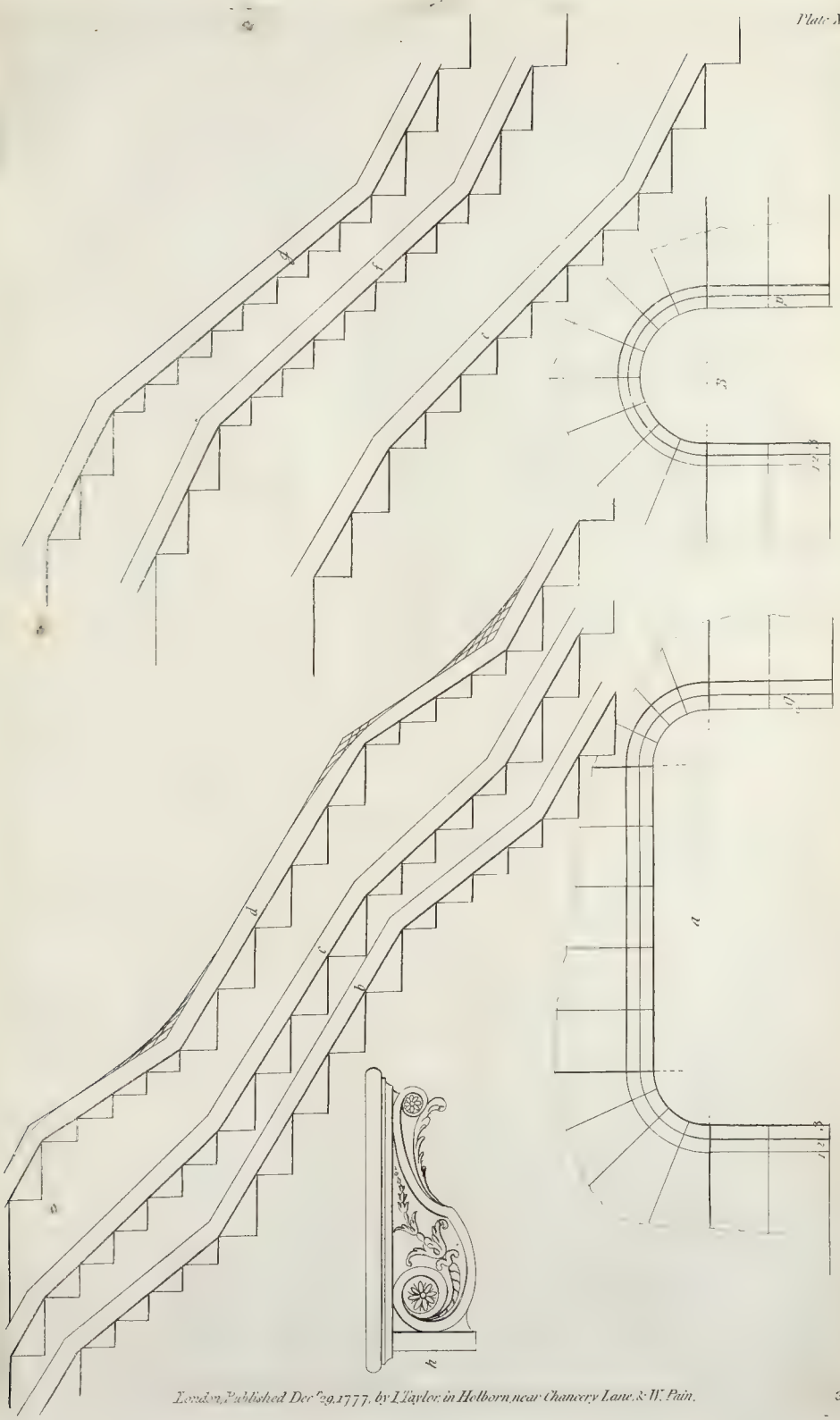

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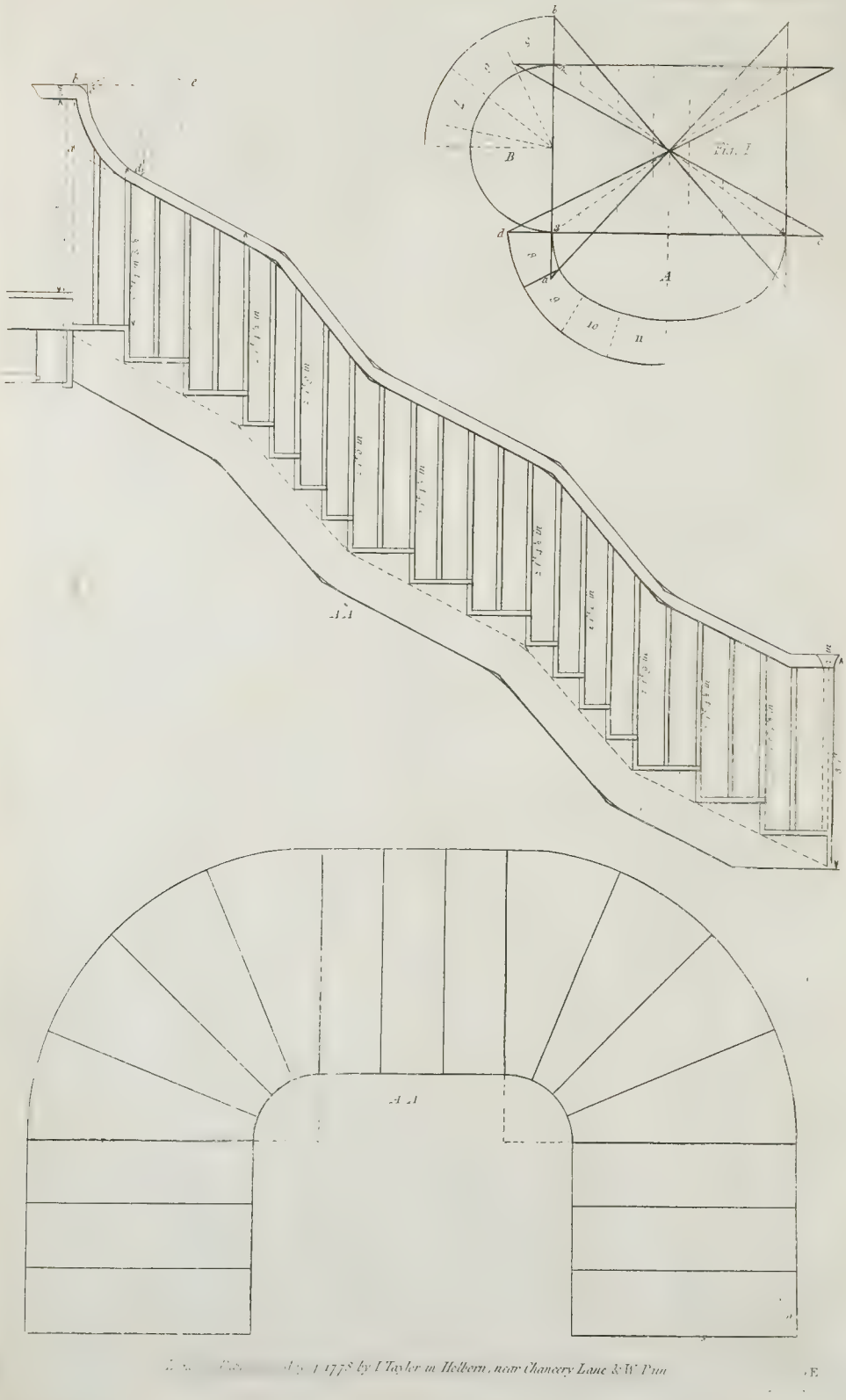

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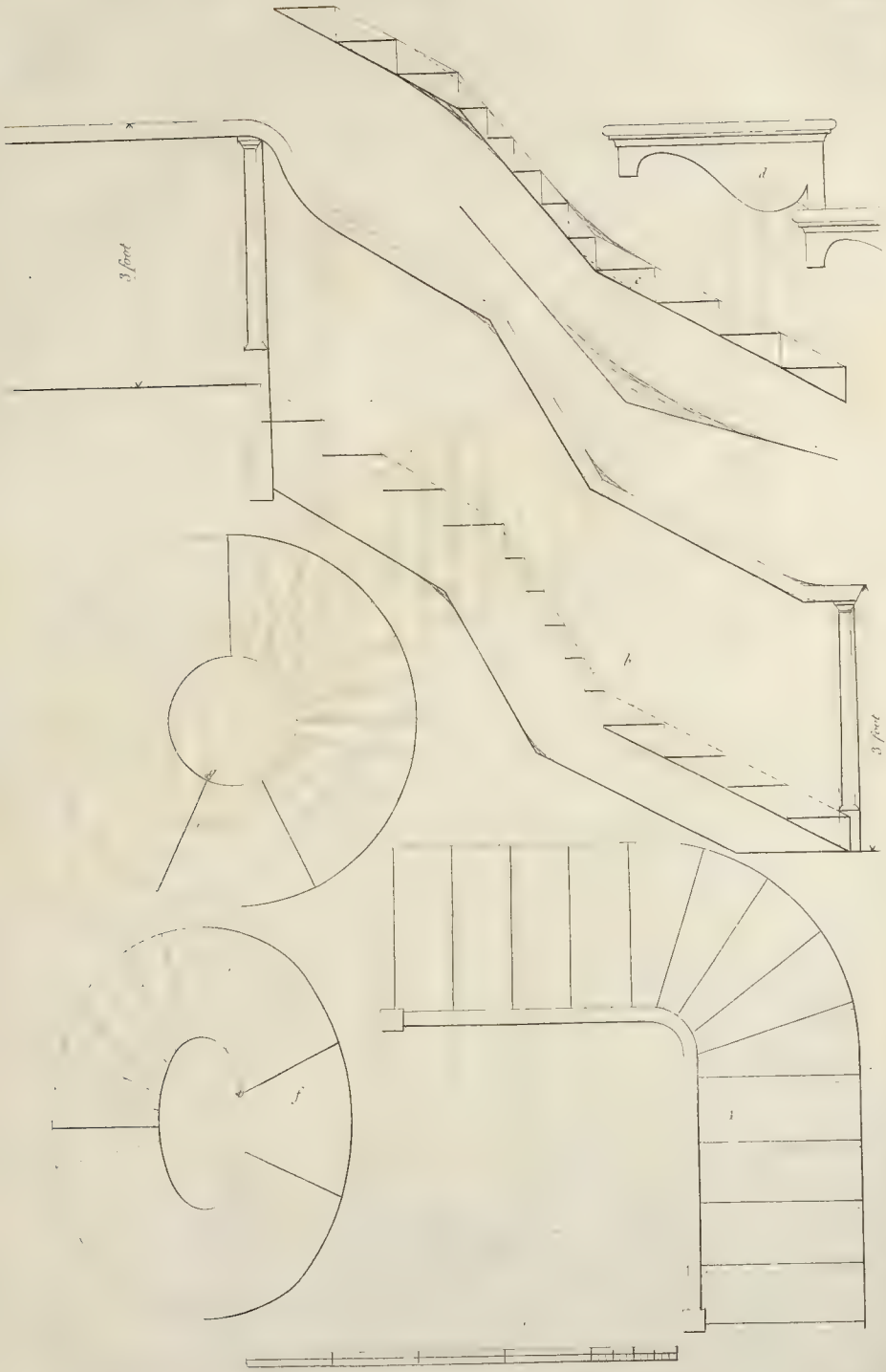

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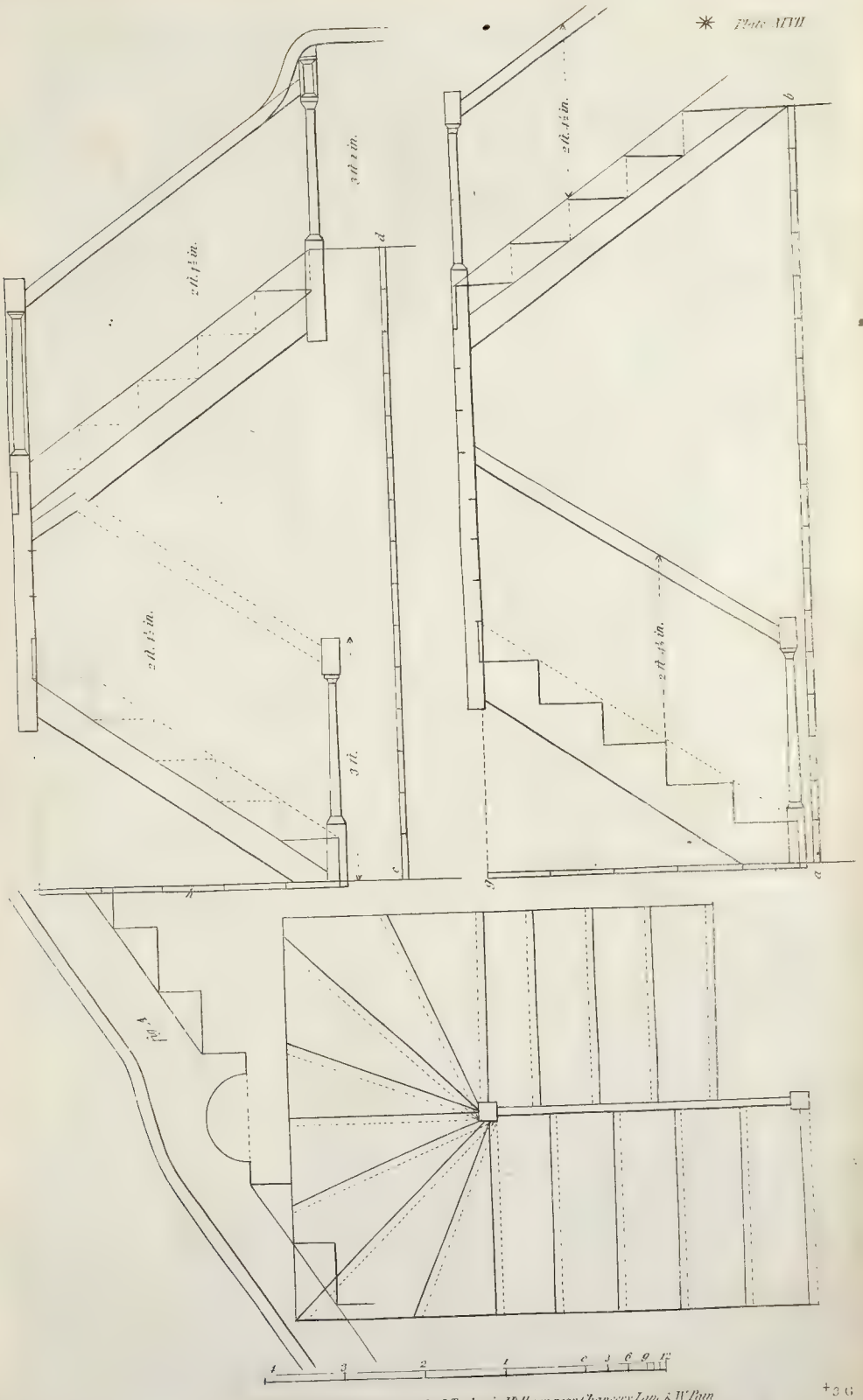
(To face PLATE XLVII.)

PLATE XLVII. is a Plan and Scrole for a Twiſt Rail, a ſingle Revoluſtition. Fig. A. is the curtail Step and Hand Rail. To draw the Plan of the Step and Rail, draw a Circle 4 Inches diameter, and inſcribe a Square in that Circle; then middle the Side of the Square, as at 3. and from that drop a perpendicular Line, as 3. 2. 6. ſet 1½ Inch from 3. to 2. and draw the Line 2. 1. e. then 1. is the Center for drawing the Arch Line of the Rail from d. to b. 2. is the Center for drawing the Arch Line of the Rail c. b. and 3. is the Center for drawing the Arch Line of the Rail b. a. which compleats the Center Arch Line of the Rail. The Center 2. and 1. draws the Noſing of the Step from b. to d. then the Center of the Eye draws the remaining Part of the Noſing. The Raking and Falling Mould explained in PLATE XLVIII. *Obſerve this*—When the Curve of the Falling Mould is traced, ſet the Depth of the Rail upwards, from the Raking Line of the Pitch Board.

PLATE XLIX. is a Plan and Elevation of a Dog-leg Stair-caſe, ſhewing the Method of framing String Boards, Newels, Rails, &c. a. and b. repreſent a Rod for taking the Height for dividing the Riſers; h. and g. a Rod for dividing the Tread of the Steps. This to be a general Rule, which muſt be obſerved in all Caſes; and the Dimenſions taken on a Rod for the Tread and Riſe of the Steps.

PLATE L. ſhews the Manner of the Meeting or Mitering of Moulding, at any Angle, ſtraight or circular, in any Caſe required, as compound Fronts.

PLATE P. the Meaſures and Proportions of Doors for the Margents, Pannels, &c. with a Plan of a compound Cornice for a Front; ſhewing the Method for mitering the Mouldings.



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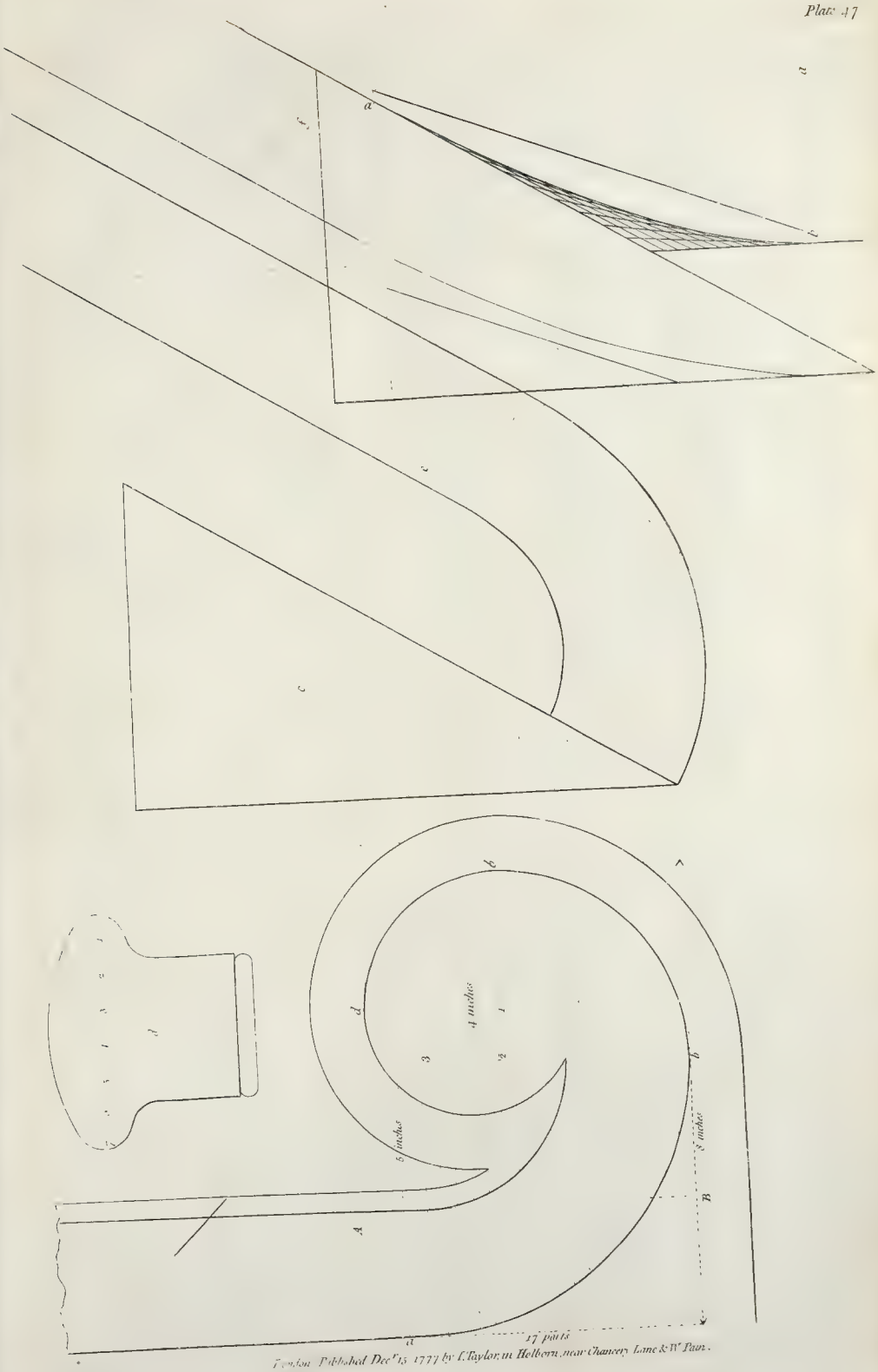

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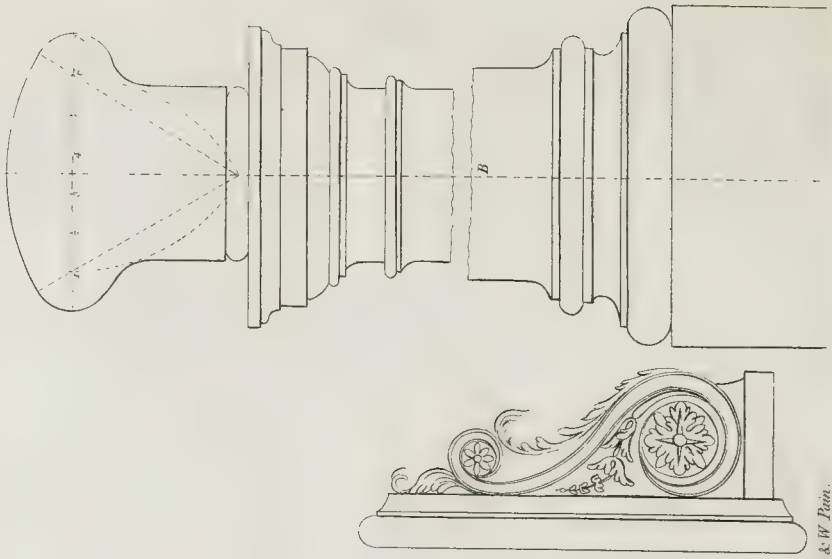
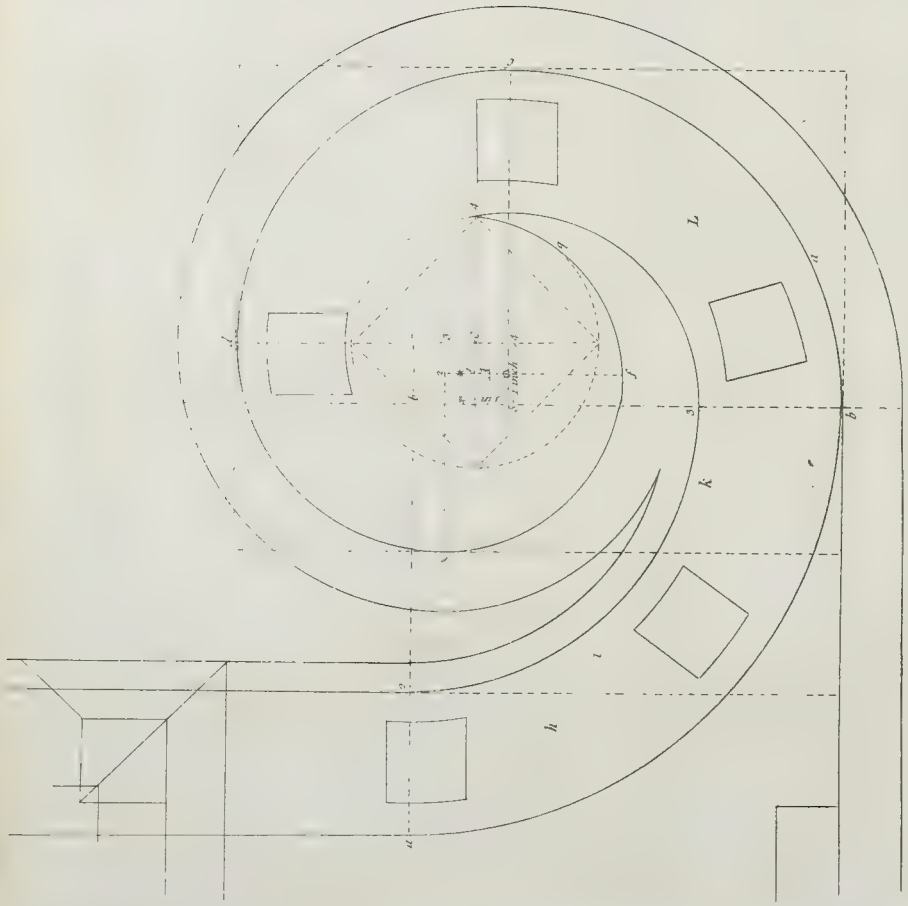
(To face PLATE XLVIII. PLATE C. to back Ditto.)

A Plan and Scrole for a curtail Step and Hand Rail to Stairs. Draw a Circle 4 Inches diameter, and in that Circle inſcribe a Square and Middle. The Side of that Square as at 6. then drop a Line from 6. through the Point 5. to b. on the Edge of the Rail, to find the Center for drawing the Scrole; when the Circle is drawn to 4 Inches, and the Side of the Square middled at 6. from 6. to 5. is 1½ Inch; from 5. to 4. 1 Inch; from 4. to 3. 1 Inch; from 3. to 2. half an Inch; from 2. to 1. one fourth of an Inch. So that 1. is the firſt Center that draws the Arch Line of the Rail g. f. 2. is the Center that draws the Arch Line f. e. 3. is the Center that draws the Arch Line e. d. 4. is the Center that draws the Arch Line d. c. 5. is the Center that draws the Arch Line c. b. and 6. is the Center that draws the Arch Line b. a. which compleats the outſide Arch Line of the Rail. Then ſet on the Width of the Rail, and ſet one Foot of the Compaſſes at 6. and draw the inſide Arch to the firſt Quarter; then ſet at 5. and draw the next Quarter to 4. where it will nearly finiſh to the Circle of the Eye. If it is required to throw the Rail further out, let a. be the firſt Center, and all the reſt remain as they are; or o. may be the firſt Center, and all the reſt remain as they are. If the Scrole be required larger, draw one Quarter more with the Center 7. which will finiſh over d.

To make the Raking Mould, PLATE C. lay down the Plan of the Rail, as a. a. then apply the Pitch Board Fig. C. to the Plan, as a. a. then divide the Ground Line a. a. 1. into a Number of equal Parts, as 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. and ſo on; then draw Lines acroſs the Pitch Board, from where the Twiſt begins, as 1. 1. 2. 2. 3. 3. then from the Raking Line of the Pitch Board, draw the Lines 1. b. b. 2. 3. 3. 3. 4. 4. and ſo on; then take the Lines from the Plan 1. a. a. and ſet them from the Raking Line of the Pitch Board 1. 6. 6. and 2. 3. 3. from the Plan, and ſet it on the Raking Line of the Pitch Board 2. 3. 3. then 3. 4. 4. from the Plan, and ſet it on 3. 4. 4. on the Raking Line, and ſo on for the Reſt, and trace through thoſe Points will give the Curve of the Raking Mould Fig. A.

To make the Falling Mould, lay down the Pitch Board Fig. D. and divide the Riſe of it into ſix Parts, and from one ſixth Part draw the Line 1. a. b. parallel with the Baſe Line of the Pitch Board; then draw the Line 1. 2. acroſs the Pitch Board where the Twiſt begins; then take the Girt round the Plan of the Rail from a. where the Twiſt begins, to a. on the Edge of the Rail where it ends, and run them Parts from a. to b. on the Pitch Board; then divide 3. 2. on the Raking Line of the Pitch Board into a Number of equal Parts; then divide 3. b. into the ſame Number of Parts, and draw the Lines as on the Plate, that will give the Falling Mould h. The Raking Mould and Falling Mould repreſent Part of the ſtraight Rail, which make Part of the Twiſt. 1. 2. over the Falling Mould ſhew how much the Twiſt falls from 6. to 2. on the Raking Mould. Fig. A. and 3. 4. ſhew how much it falls in the next Piece from 2. to 3. 6. 5. ſhew the Fall from 3. to a. on the Raking Mould. b. b. at the End of the Falling Mould, ſhews how much the whole falls from a. to b. j. and k. are the Pieces to be glewed to the ſtraight Rail, to make Part of the Twiſt. L. is a parallel Piece, to make the Remainder of the Scrole. B. Newel and Rail full Size. The whole Thickneſs of the Rail to be upwards.





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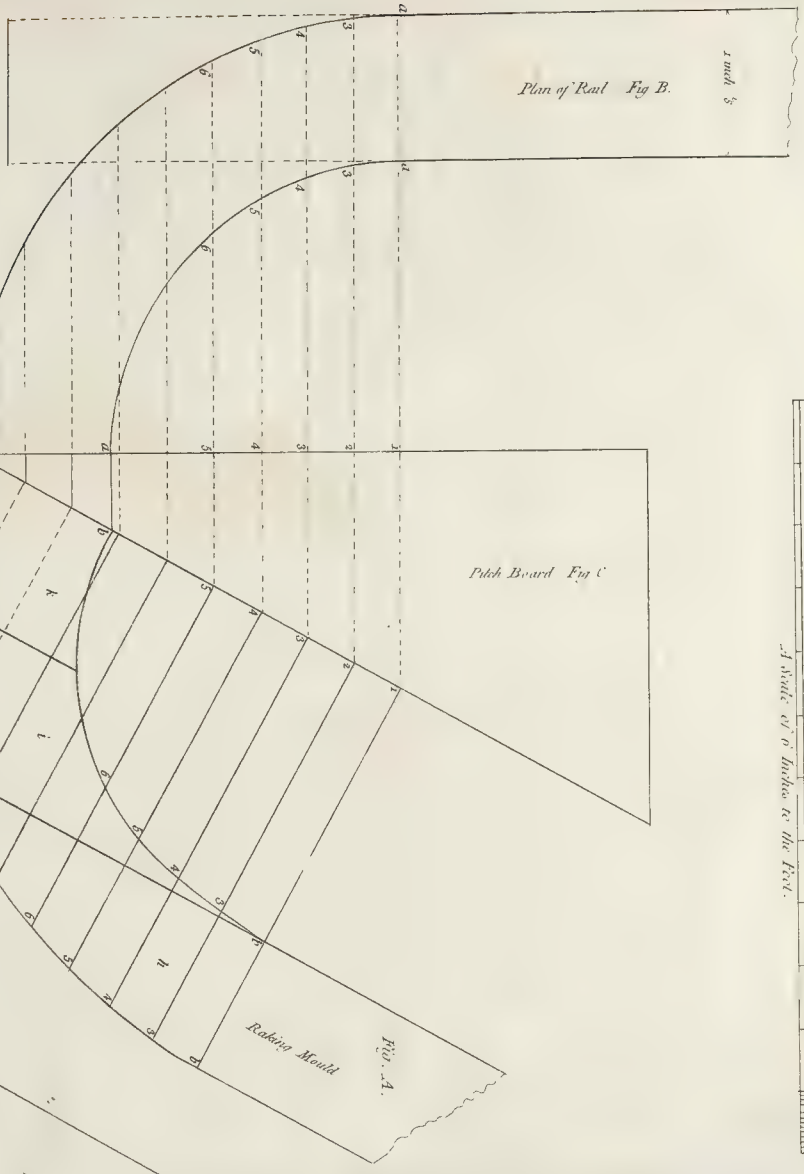

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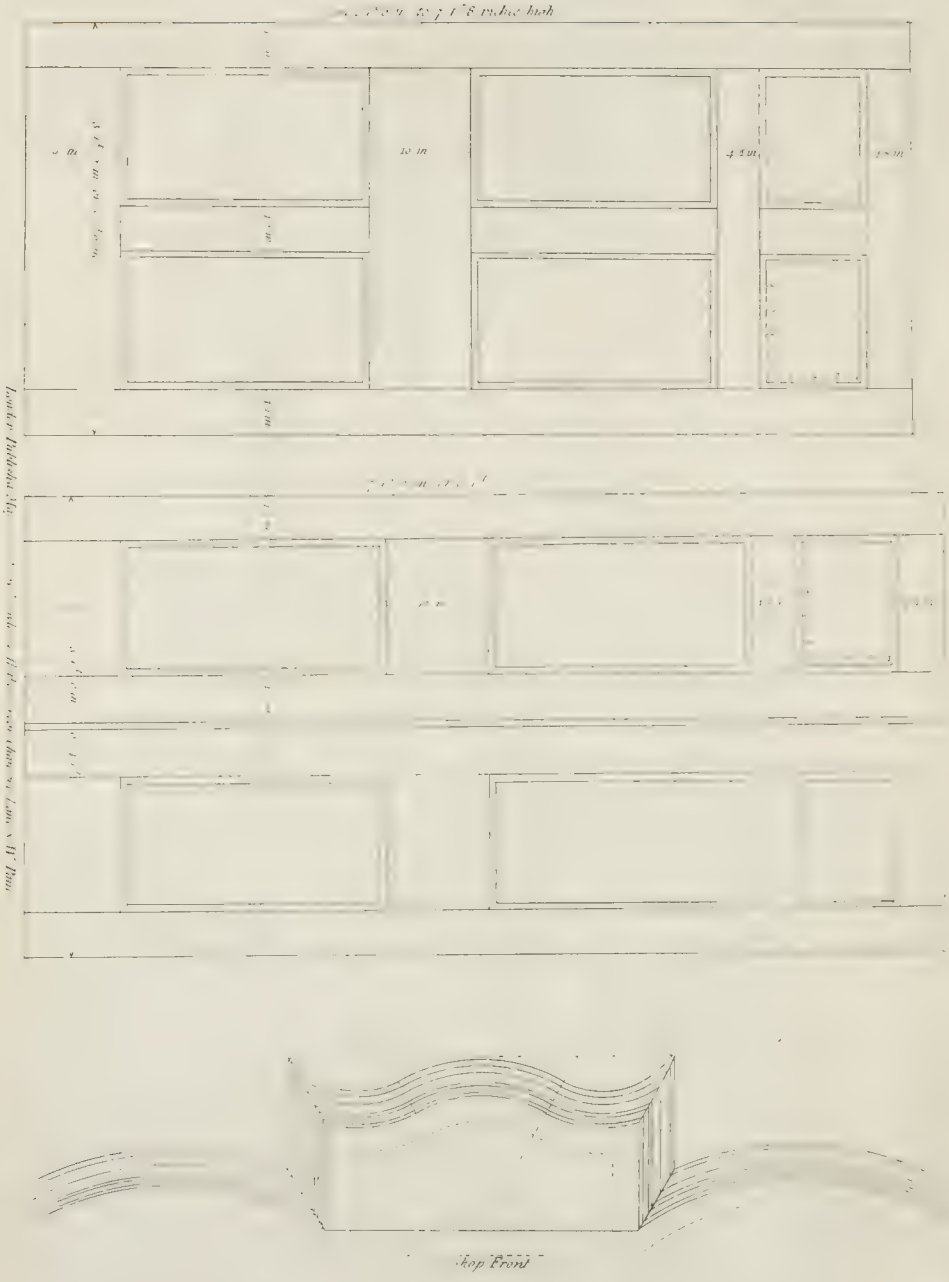
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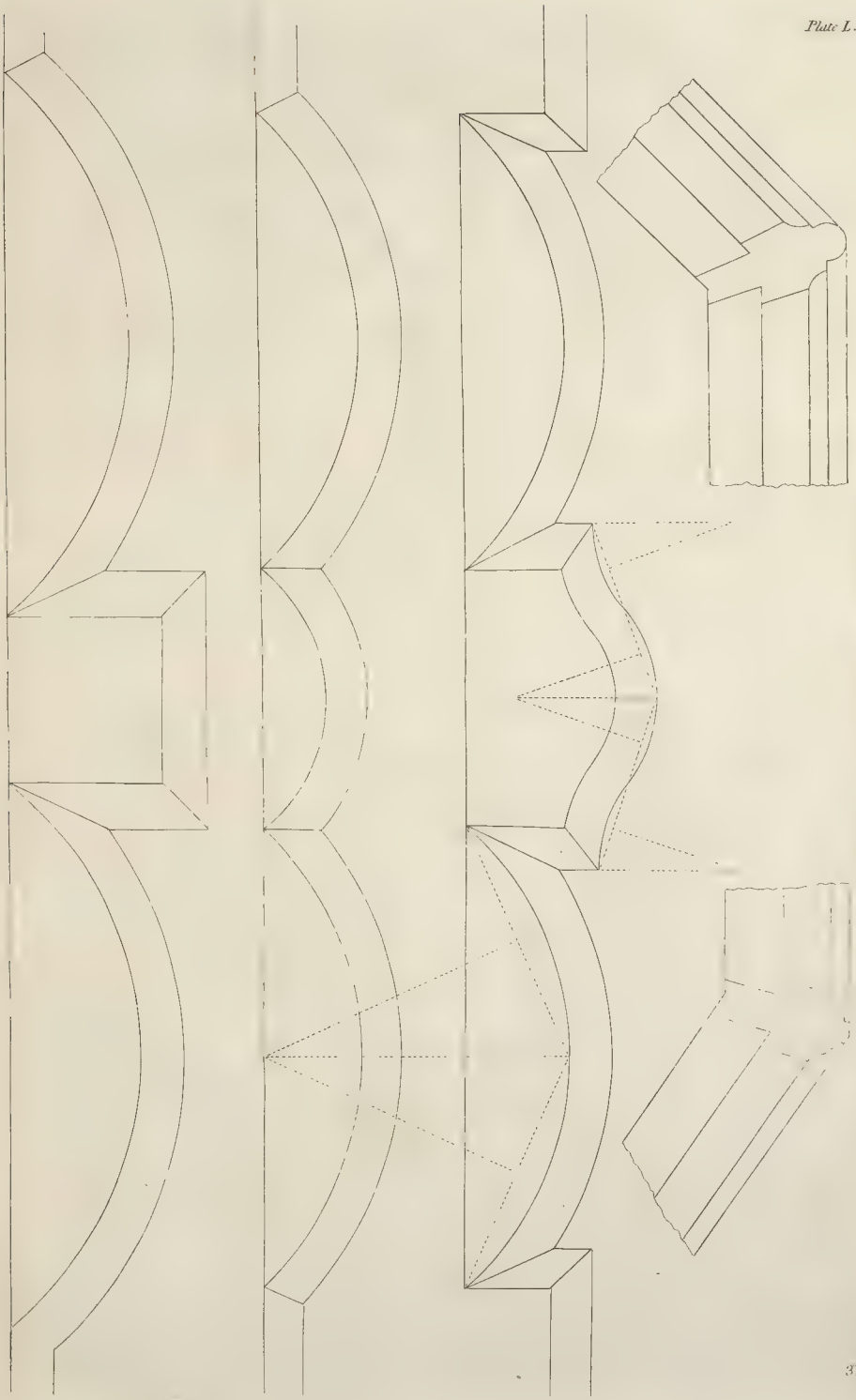

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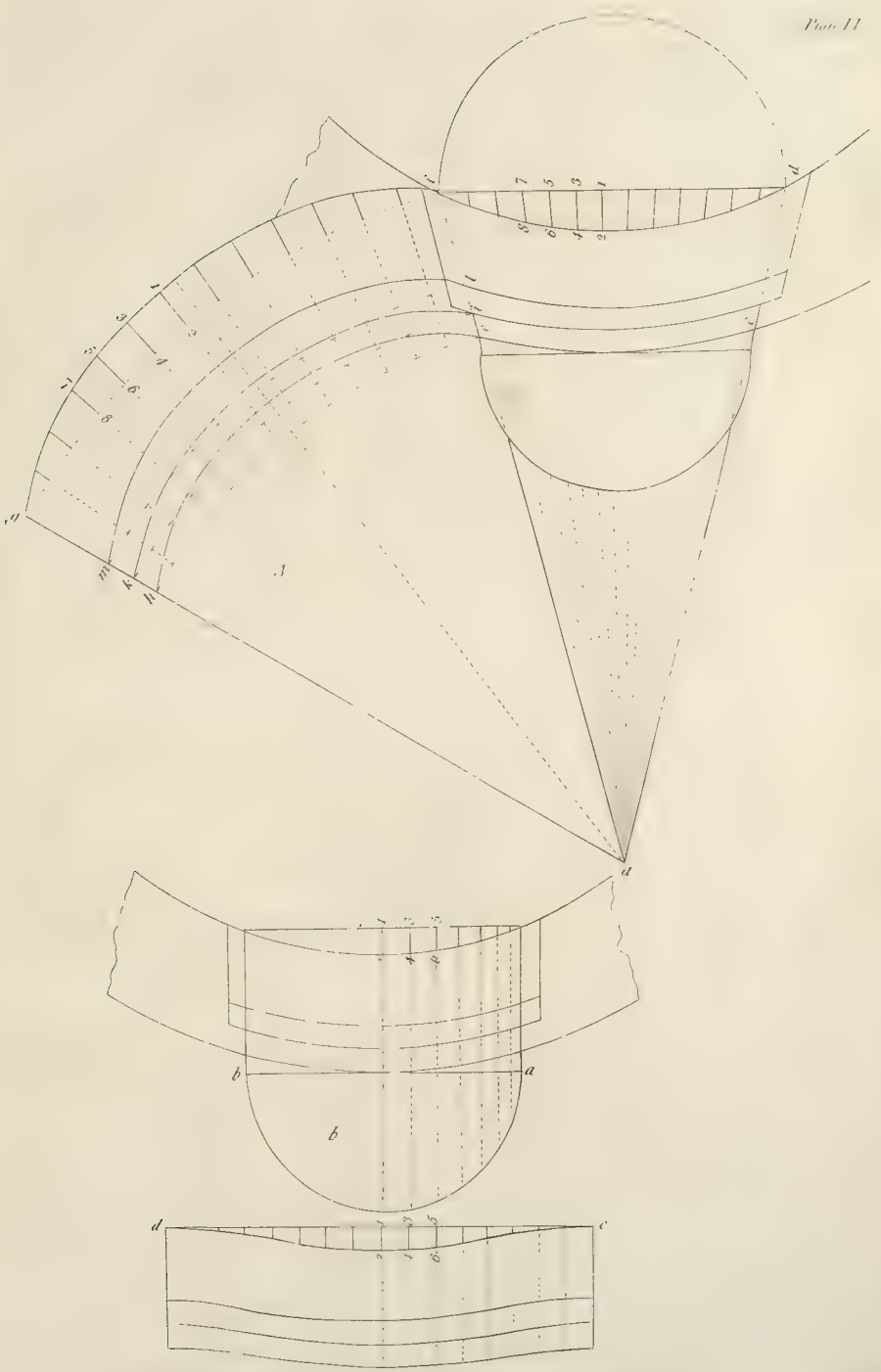
(To face PLATE LI.)

FIGURE A. is a circular circular Soffit on flewing Jambs. Draw the Flewing of the Jambs c. d. and e. f. to meet at the Point a. then draw the Arch d. f. and divide the ſaid Arch into any Number of equal Parts, the more the truer the Work, and run them Parts on the dotted Arch Line Fig. A. then draw a Line from a. to g. which is the Soffit ſtretched out; then draw the dotted Lines from the Center a. the Parts on the Arch Line ſtretched out far enough to receive the Parts taken from the Cord Line to the inſide Arch of the Wall, and ſet them on the Soffit ſtretched out, as 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. and ſo on; which will give the Edge of the Soffit. Fig. b. is a circular circular Soffit, ſtanding ſquare to the Cord Line of the Opening.—Divide the Arch Line a. b. into a Number of equal Parts, and draw them acroſs the Plan of the Wall to the Cord Line on the Inſide of the Wall 2. 1. 4. 3. 6. 5. then ſtretch out the Arch Line a. b. on the Line c. d. then the Parts on the Arch Line a. b. muſt be drawn through the Soffit ſtretched out, and the Parts 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. muſt be taken from the Cord to the Arch of the Wall, and ſet on the Parts of the Line c. d. as 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. that gives the inſide Edge of the Soffit: Then them Lines muſt be drawn as far as will contain the Width of the Soffit; then take the Width of the Plan at each dotted Line, and ſet it on the Soffit ſtretched out; which will give the Width of the Soffit; for it is not ſo wide at Top as it is at the Springing, by Reaſon of its ſtanding ſquare to the Cord. The flewing Soffit A. all Parts of a Width, by Reaſon its flewing is as much at Top as at the Springing.

PLATE LII. Figure A. is a circular Soffit in a circular Wall, which is flewing on the Jambs, and ſquare at Top; which makes the Soffit winding as well as flewing.—Draw the flewing of the Jambs till they meet at O. The outſide Arch is a Semi-circle, the inſide Arch a Semi-ellipſis. On the tranſverſe Diameter draw the Plan of the Wall, and the Cord Line e. d. equal to the Opening on the inſide 1. c. then on the Cord Line e. d. draw the great Semi-circle, whoſe Diameter is equal to e. d. then, on the ſame Cord Line, draw the leſſer Semi-circle to the outſide Opening; then draw the Ellipſis e. d. whoſe Height is exactly equal to the Height of the leſſer Semi-circle; then divide the greater Semi-circle into a Number of equal Parts, and draw dotted Lines from them Parts to the inſide Curve of the Wall; then apply a Rule from the Point O. to where thoſe Lines meet the inſide of the Wall, and draw the black Lines acroſs the Plan of the Wall, which will give the Width of the Soffit at thoſe Places; then draw with the Center O. the two Arch Lines 1. b. f. g. and on the Arch 1. b. run the Parts on the great Circle; and from the Center O. to them Parts, draw the black Lines acroſs the Soffit ſtretched out, as 1. 3. 5. 7. 9. then take off the Parts between the great Semi-circle and the Ellipſis, and ſet them on the Lines drawn acroſs the Soffit ſtretched out, as 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. and trace through them Points, will give the inſide Edge of the Soffit: Then take the Width of the Plan on thoſe black Lines, and ſet it on the Soffit ſtretched out, will give the Line g. i. f. which is the Width of the Soffit. Fig. B. is a circular flewing Soffit, in a ſtraight Wall, ſtretched out.



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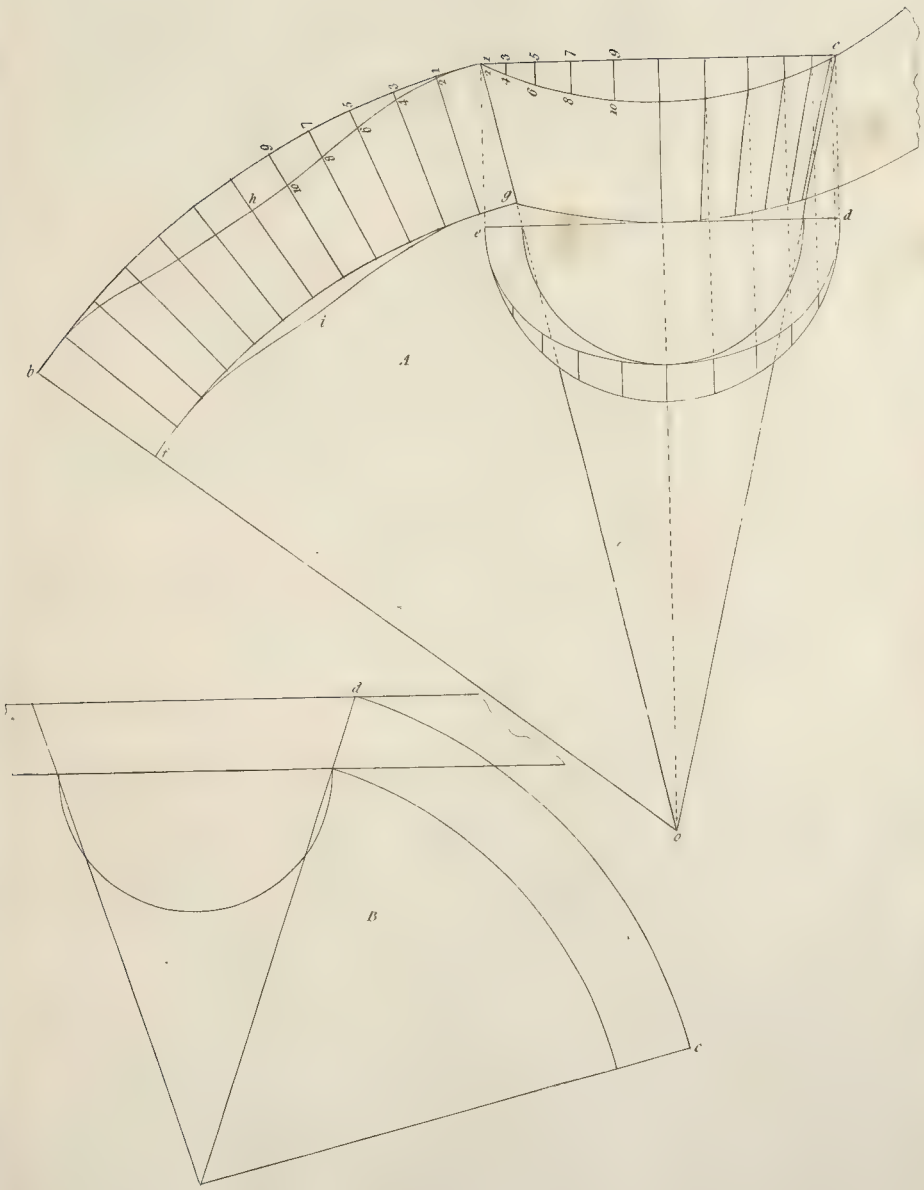


London, [illegible] 1, 8, by J. Taylor, in Holborn, near Chancery Lane, & W. Pain.

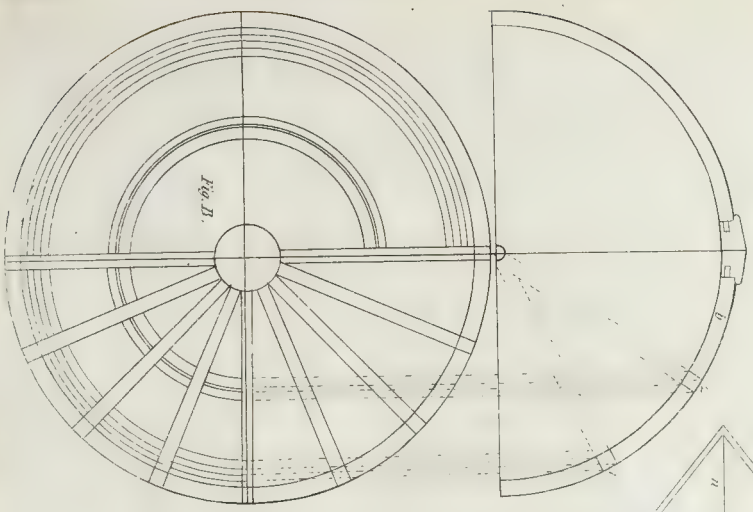
(To face PLATE LIII.)

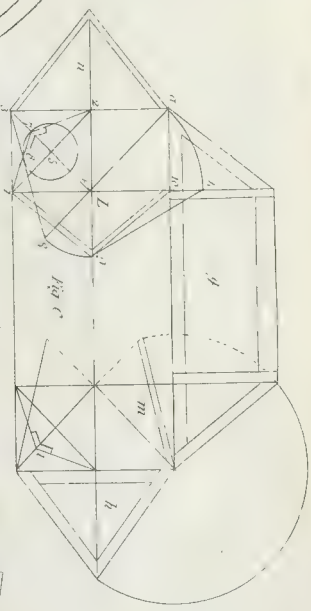
DOMES for Sky-lights; ſhewing how to draw the Plans, Elevations, and Manner of ſquaring the Bars. Draw the oval Plan Fig. A. then draw the two Ribs a. a. then divide them for the Lights, as 3. 4. 5. 6. which muſt be of equal Height from the Baſe Line, as is plain by the Ribs a. b. c. d. then from the Bars 3. 4. drop Lines to the Plan, and likewiſe from the Bars 5. 6. to the Plan, which gives the Diameter on the Plan where the Bars are to be framed in, and likewiſe the Moulds for the Curve of the Bars. In d. is ſhewn the Manner of ſquaring the Bars: The Wood muſt be got out as large as will contain the Section of the Bars a. and b. then the Angle 2. 4. muſt be taken off to the Points a. b. c. d. then the Mould applied to the Top and Bottom, as a. b. c. d. and marked by them, will ſhew the Wood to be taken off the Angles 1. 3. which brings the Bar to its proper Curve. The circular Dome Fig. B. to be done in the ſame Manner, as is plain to Inſpection.

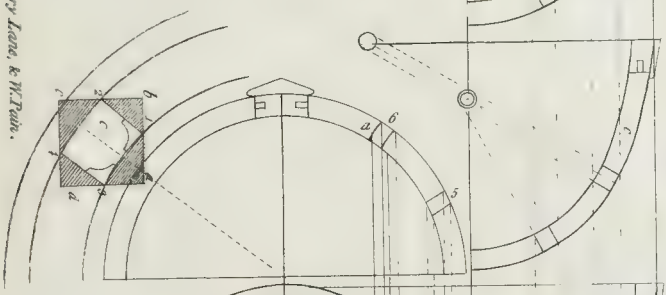
Fig. C. is a common Pitch Sky-light, which ſhews how to find the Miter Joint of the Hips Stiles. Draw the Line 1. 5. 2. acroſs the Baſe Line of the Hips 3. 4. then ſet the Compaſſes at 5. and draw a Circle to touch the Hips at 6. then make a Point at 7. on the Baſe Line of the Hips; then draw the Lines 7. 1. 7. 2. which is the Face of the Hips Stiles, which gives the Miter very exact. To find the Length of the Hips Stiles, lay down the common Pitch 1. 9, 10. then take the Height 4. 9. and draw the Arch Line 9. 8. then from 3. to 8. is the Length of the Hip; g. the Side laid out; h. the End laid out, where all the Bevels may be had for preparing the Work; n. ſhews the Thickneſs of the Hips; m. ſhews the Bevel at Foot and Top of the Hip. The Length of the Hip may be found another Way—Set the Compaſſes at 4. and extend to a. and draw the Arch Line a. b. then draw the Line b. 9. which is the Length of the Hip.

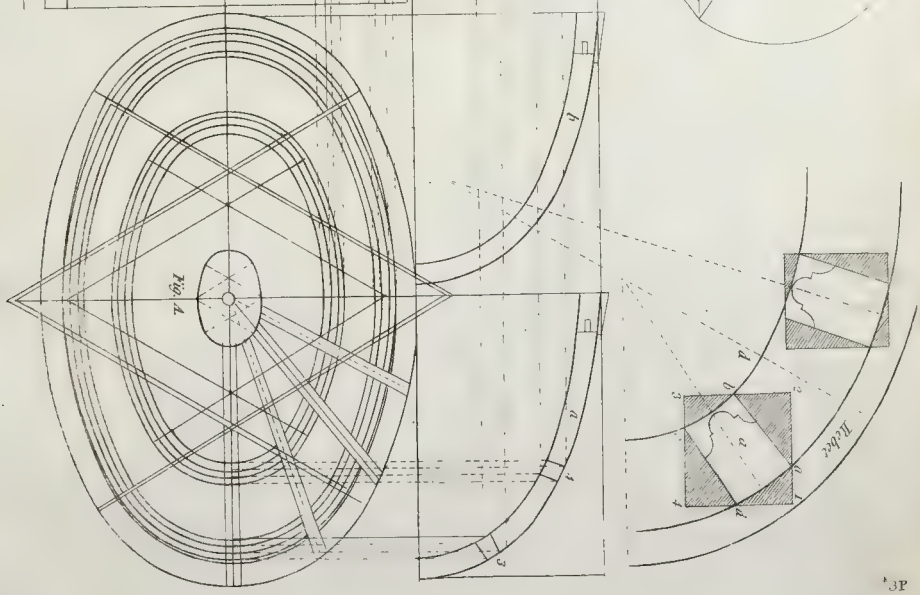
PLATE LIV. Architrave Mouldings for Doors, Windows, Chimnies, &c. full Size.

PLATE LV. Gothic and elliptical Arches in ſtraight and circular Walls. The circular Plans are done the ſame as in PLATE LI. From the Cord Line to the Wall, the Parts are taken off and ſet on the Soffit ſtretched out. The ſtewing Arches in the ſtraight Wall, which is ſtewing and winding, the Part is taken from the Space between the two Arches, as 1. 2. the ſame as in PLATE LII. &c.









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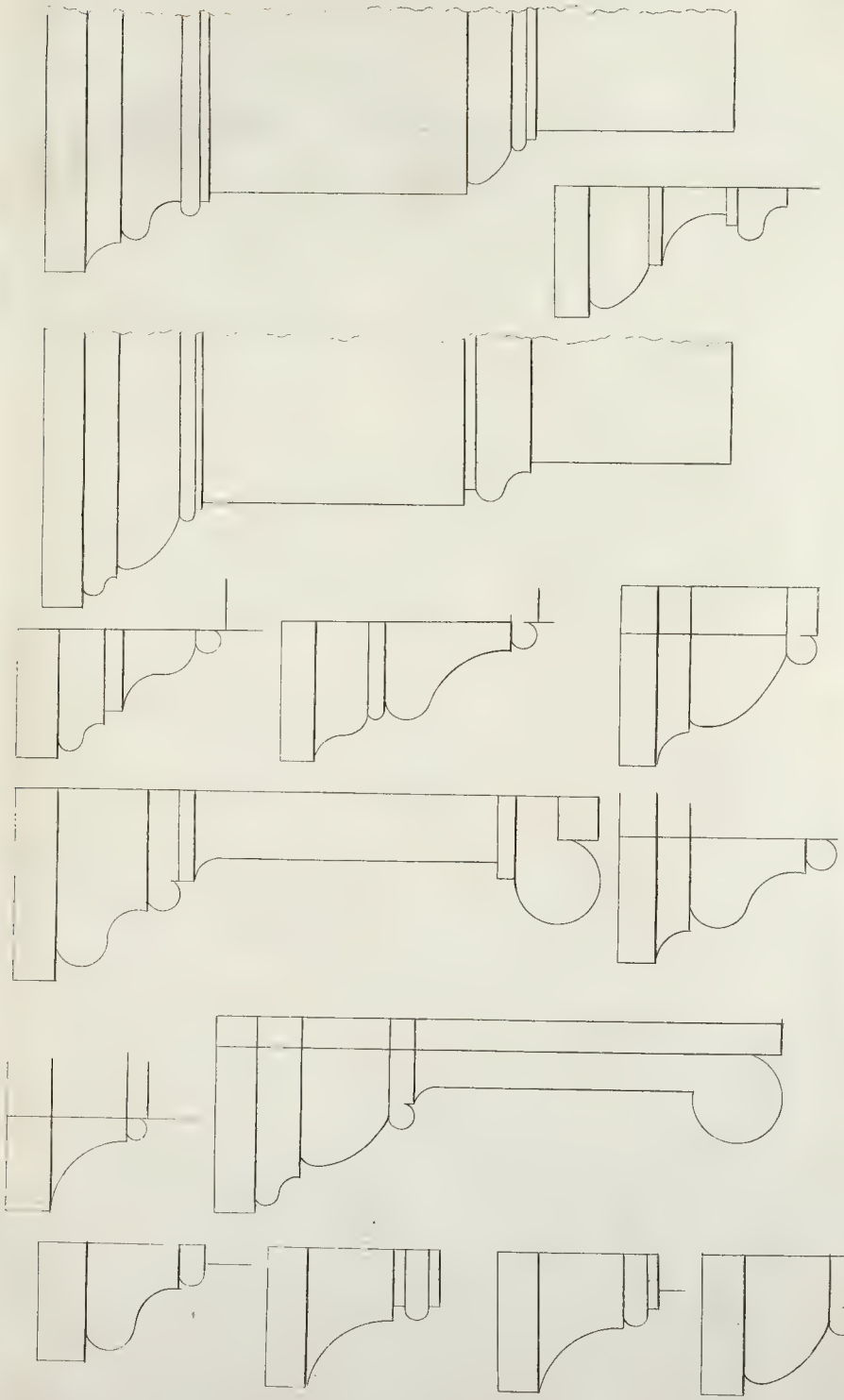

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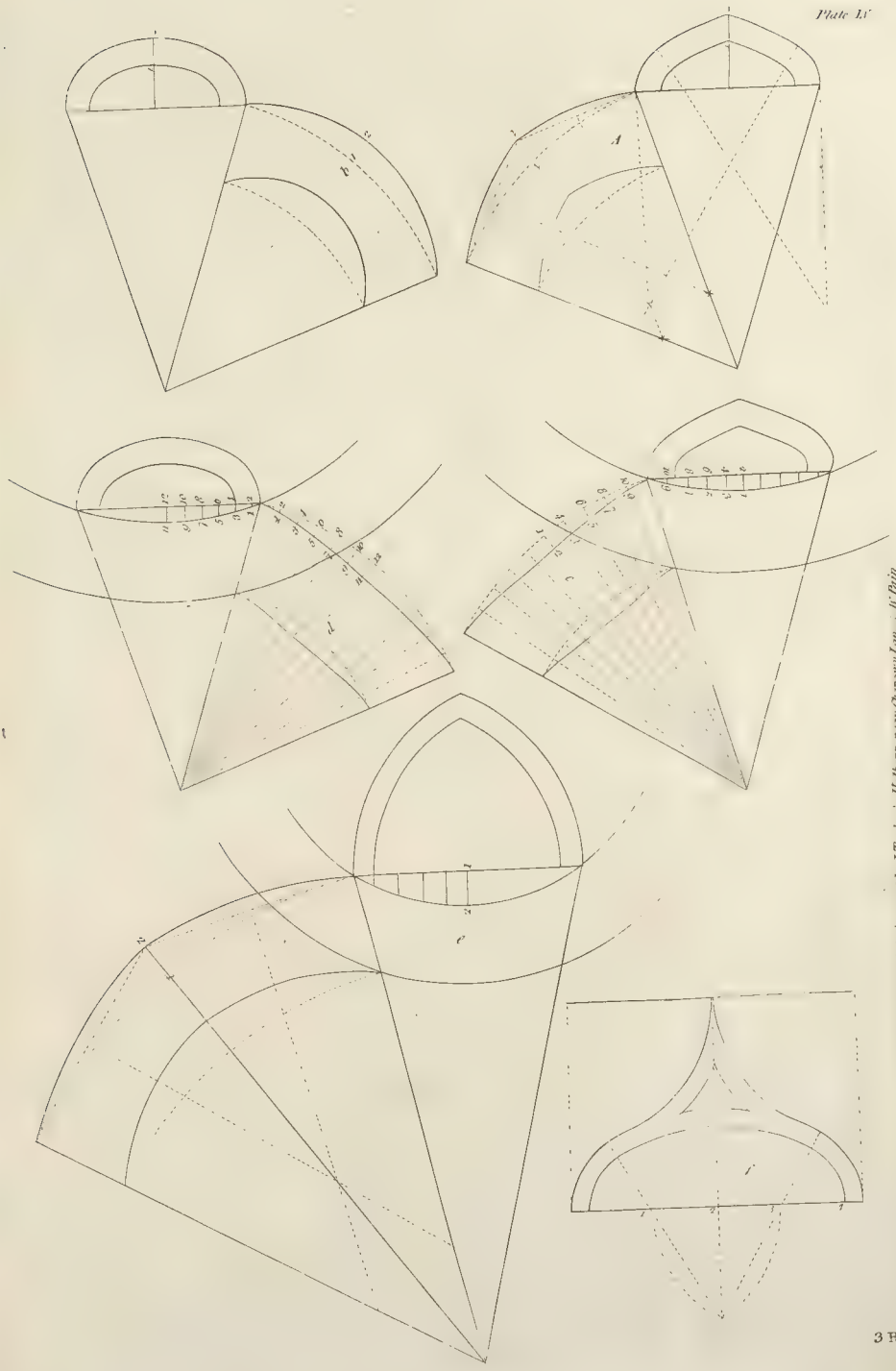
Plate LV



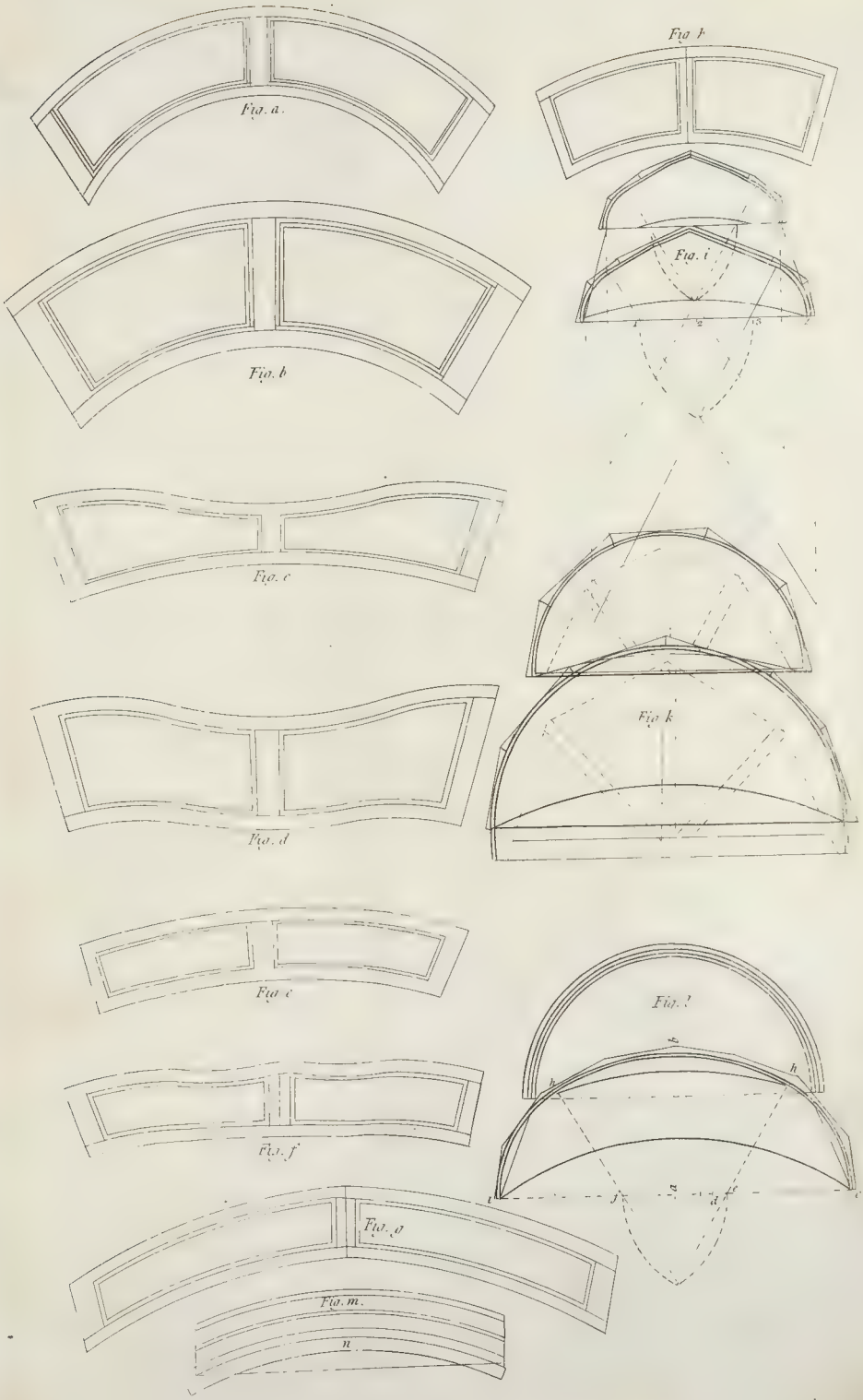
London Published Jan. 31 1778 by I. Taylor in Holborn, near Chancery Lane, S. W. Pain.

(To face PLATE LVI.)

FIGURE A. is a circular circular Soffit ſtretched out: The Plan of the Wall circular in the inſide, and ſtraight on the outſide next the Saſh Frame. Fig. b. is a circular circular flewing Soffit; the Plan circular on the outſide and inſide. Fig. C. is a circular circular Soffit, flewing and winding, and ſtraight on the outſide next Saſh Frame.

Fig. D. is a circular circular flewing and winding Soffit, circular Plan outſide and inſide. Fig. e. an Ellipſis on a circular Plan and flewing Jambs, the Soffit ſtretched out. Fig. f. a gothic Arch on a circular Plan and flewing Jambs, the Soffit ſtretched out. Fig. g. an Ox-eye gothic Arch on a circular Plan and flewing Jambs, the Soffit ſtretched out.

Fig. m. is a Plan of a Saſh Frame in a circular Wall, with a ſemi-circular Head. The Pulley Stiles always to ſtand ſquare to the Cord Line of the Opening, as in the Plan. n. is a Mould for ſquaring the Head of the Frame. The Method for finding the Vaneer for the Head Beads, &c. in PLATE LI. Fig. b. Fig. h. is a gothic Arch, the Soffit ſtretched out. Fig. i. is a circular Plan on which the gothic Arch is to ſtand, repreſenting the Vaneer and Backing for the Stiles of the Soffit. Fig. k. ſhews the Manner of making the Center for gluing up the Soffit;—Make two Ribs, one to the outſide and one to the inſide of the Plan or Soffit, and fix them ſuitable to the Plan of the Wall and Board fair and ſmooth on the Top, and cut the Edges of the Cover Board to anſwer the Plan of the Wall both inſide and outſide to the Width of the Soffit; and then you may draw the Face of the Soffit on the Center, where you will get the Form of the Stiles, Rails, Pannels and Mouldings; then, by cutting the Vaneer as in PLATE LI. and LII. you will have to their Curve on the Edges, which may be fixed to the Center very exactly, when bent round the Center and fixed, then to be backed with Blocks, as Fig. I. K. and L. in PLATE LVI. which will compleat the Stiles for the Soffit: As to the Pannels, their Width and Length are exactly found on the Center, when the Stiles and Rails are laid down on the Center as directed.



Published April 20, 1778 by I. Taylor in Holborn, near Chancery Lane & W. Pain

(To face PLATE LVII.)

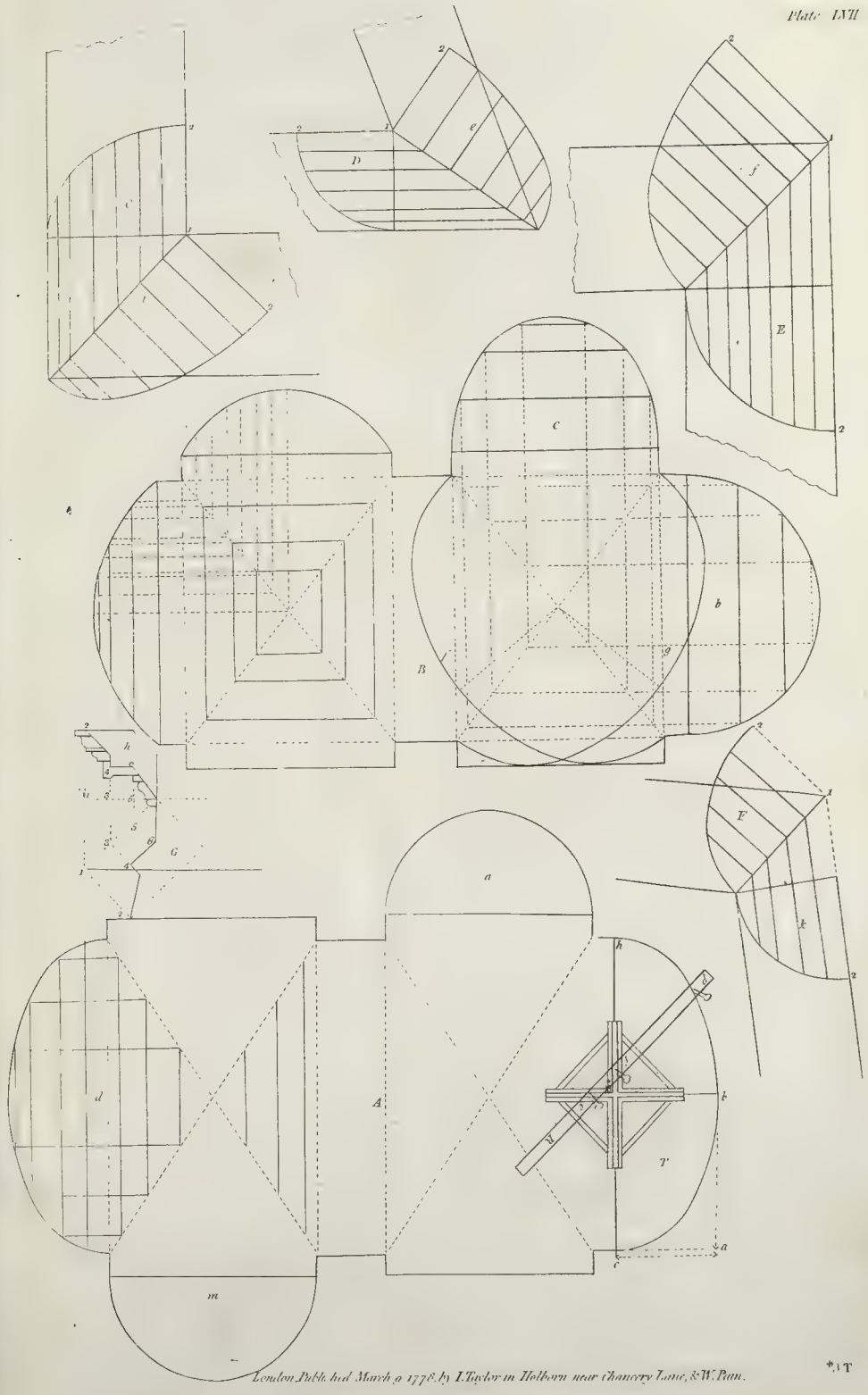
FIGURE A, ſhews the Method for laying down Groins and Angle Brackets, by the Help of the Tramel. Fig. T. the Tramel, and how uſed. Make a Square at right Angle, as repreſented on the Plate, Fig. T. and grove it; then make a Rod, as R. and fix one Pin at e. and another at d. which is half the tranſverſe Diameter g. h. then put another Pin at f. which is half the conjugate Diameter g. b. then move thoſe Pins in the Grove with a Pencil or Point at d. that will deſcribe the Ellipſis c. b. h. By this Method any Groin or Angle Bracket may be done, that riſes to the ſame Pitch as in the Plate.

Fig. A. is the Plan of a Groin. a. m. is the Body Range of the Vault to be boarded in; and d. is the Jack Ribs, to be cut as repreſented on the Plate, and ſet on the Body Range; when thoſe Jack Ribs are ſet and boarded in the Form the Angle of the Groin, which was to be done to ſet the Jack Ribs plum up a ſtraight Piece at the Angle of the Quoins, and ſtrain a Line from one to the other over the Crown of the Body Arch, and ſtrike the Line each Way, which will give the Center of the Groin on the Body Range, taking a Nail at the Center to fix a Line to ſlide the Line down by the ſtraight Edge at the Angle, and make Dots down the Side of the Body Range, and that will give the Angle; or you may lay a ſtraight Edge from the Center to the upright Piece at the Angle, and plum down in ſeveral Places, and with a thin Slip mark by the Edge from one Dot to the other, or ſtriking a Line will anſwer the ſame Thing. Always obſerve to make the Ribs leſs than the Span, by the Thickneſs of the Boarding.

Fig. B. is a Plan for a Groin Cieling. The Hips f. g. from Angle to Angle, are to be cut and fixed up; then b. e. are the Jack Ribs, which are to be cut between the Hips, and to be fair on the under Side for the Lathing; ſo will the Groin Cieling be compleat, which is plain by Inſpection of the Plan.

Fig. E. C. D. are Angle Brackets which are all performed by the Tramel, or they may be traced by Lines, as on the Plate.

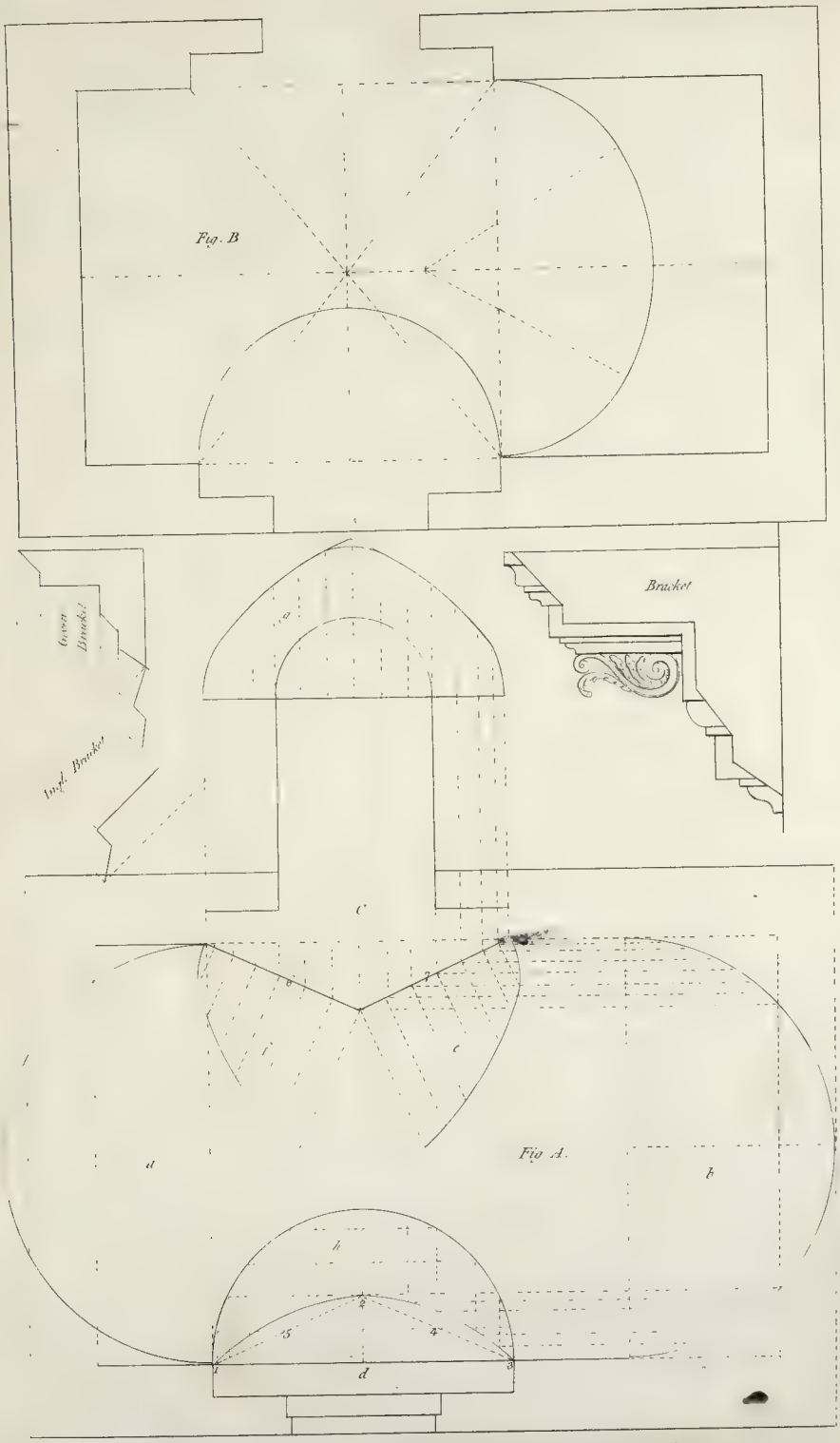
Fig .G. is an Angle Bracket for Plaſter Cornices.



London Published March 9 1778 by I. Taylor in Holborn near Chancery Lane, & W. Pain.

(To face PLATE LVIII.)

FIGURE A. is a Plan for a Vault, whoſe common Arch is a. b. which has a Door-way at c. cut through the Side under the Pitch, whoſe Ribs muſt be traced to get the Angles or Hips e. f. then the Arch through the Side will be of a gothic Kind, as that of g. over the Door; ſo that the Tramel will not ſtrike that Arch. Suppoſe an Opening is wanted on the other Side for a Window at d. to perform this, make a ſemi-circular Arch, as h. and cut the Jack Ribs as the Lines in the Plan repreſent, and ſet them on the Body Range, that will make a round Top, as 1. 2. 3. that is commonly called a Welch Groin; they are done with leſs Trouble than the other, but the Angles will not be ſtraight, becauſe they muſt follow the Curve of the Body Range; which Angles will be nearly like the Arch Line 1. 2. 3. which derivates from the diagonal Lines 4. 5. which are ſimilar to thoſe at the Door 6. 7. The Plan B. is of the ſame Kind, to be groined in with a Window, and Door-way cut through the Body Arch; but they riſe to the ſame Pitch with the Body Range; ſo that the Tramel will ſtrike the Ribs for that, and any other that riſes to the ſame Pitch, as is plain to Inſpection.



London, Published May 4, 1778, by I Taylor, in Holborn near Chancery Lane & W Pain

(To face PLATE LIX.)

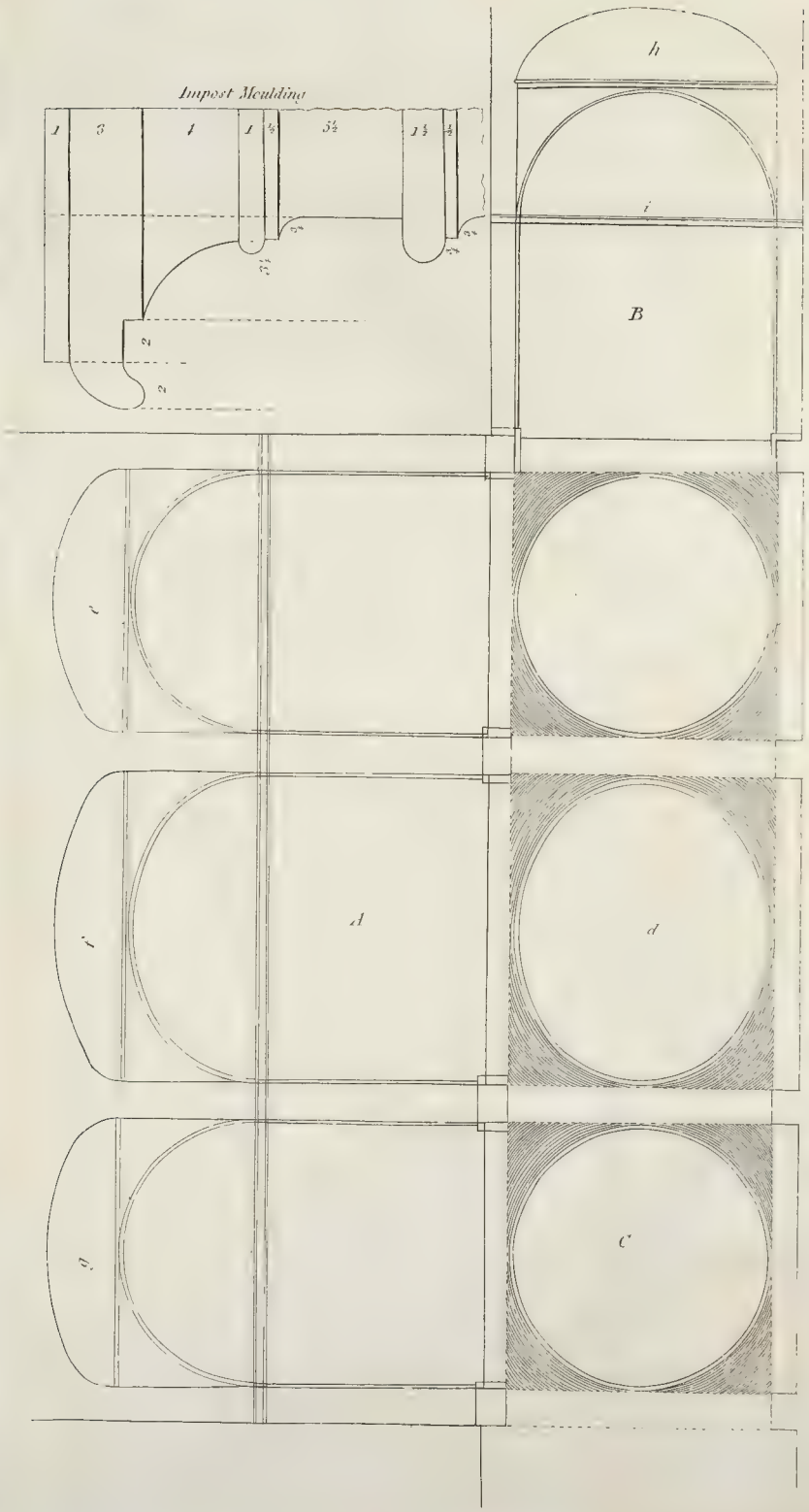
PLATE LIX. is a Paſſage to be covered or groined. A. is the Section of the Side; B. is the End Section to the Paſſage; c. and d. the Figure of the Cieling above the common Arch, as e. Fig. h. will be the Portion of a Sphere, and the lower Part from h. to i. the Angles to be finiſhed with a Cove to the Impoſt of the Arch or Springing. In the Angle Spandels, may be ſunk Pannels, moulded and ornamented, which will enrich the Cove. A light Moulding at the Top of the Cove, will have a good Effect.

PLATE LX. Plan of a Stair-caſe winding two Quarters with the Steps ſtretched out. Shews the Manner of fixing the String Bearers and Steps, plain to Inſpection. The Bearers fixed in the Wall, the Strings will ſupport the outer Part.

Figure A. ſhews the drawing and mitering the raking Cornice. The Projections muſt be all alike, as f. e. g. h. i. k. and the Centers at right Angle with the Projections, as 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. will give the Curve of each Moulding, and anſwer its mitering; or they may be traced as the dotted Lines repreſent, if better approved.

PLATE LXI. The curtail Step and Rail with 5 Centers, the Circle in the Eye 3½ Inches diameter. Lay down the Center, as in the Circle, and with the Center 1. draw the Arch Line a. b. with the Center 2. draw b. c. with the Center 3. draw c. d. with the Center 4. draw d. e. and with the Center 5. draw e. f. The Centers 5. and 4. draw the Inſide of the Rail g. h. i. which compleats the Rail. The Centers 4. 3. 2. 1. draw the Noſing.

Plate LIX



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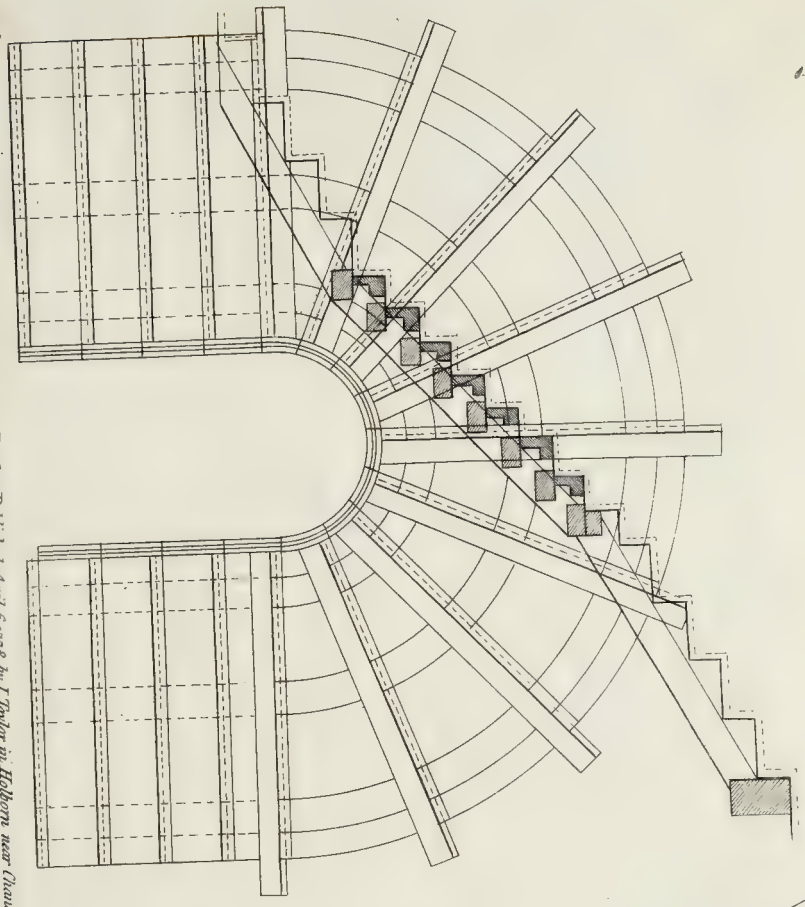

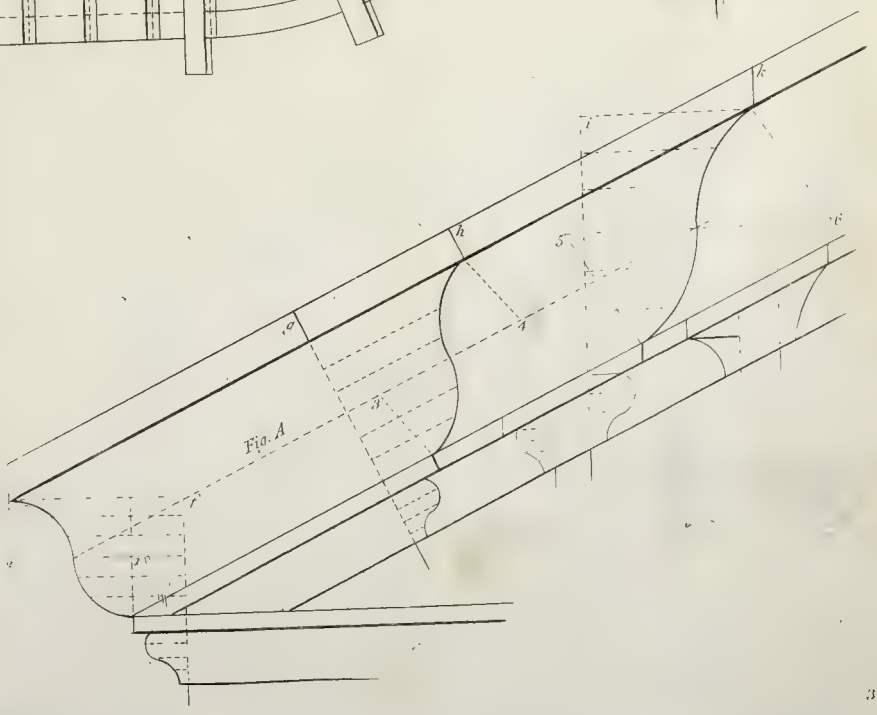

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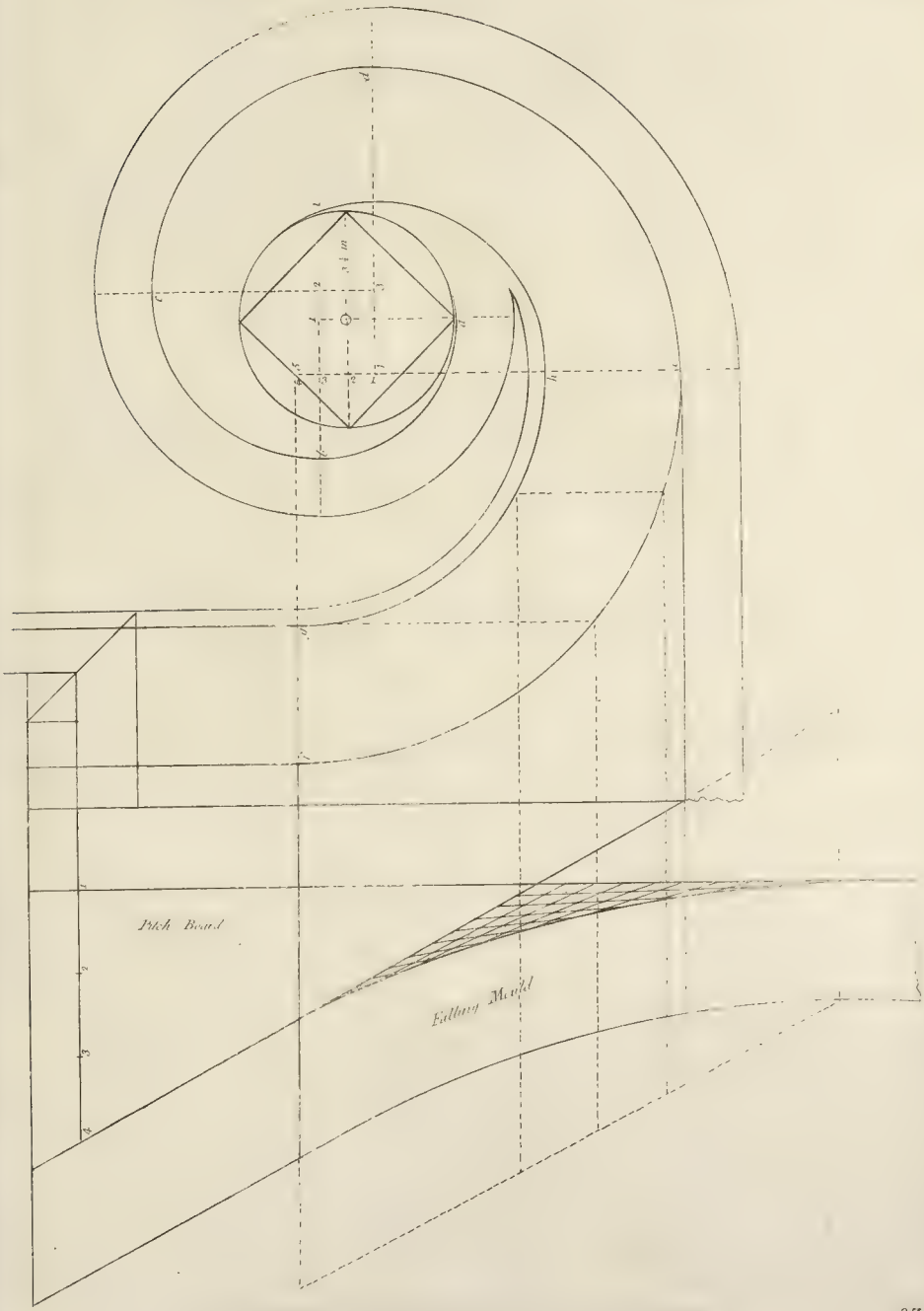

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